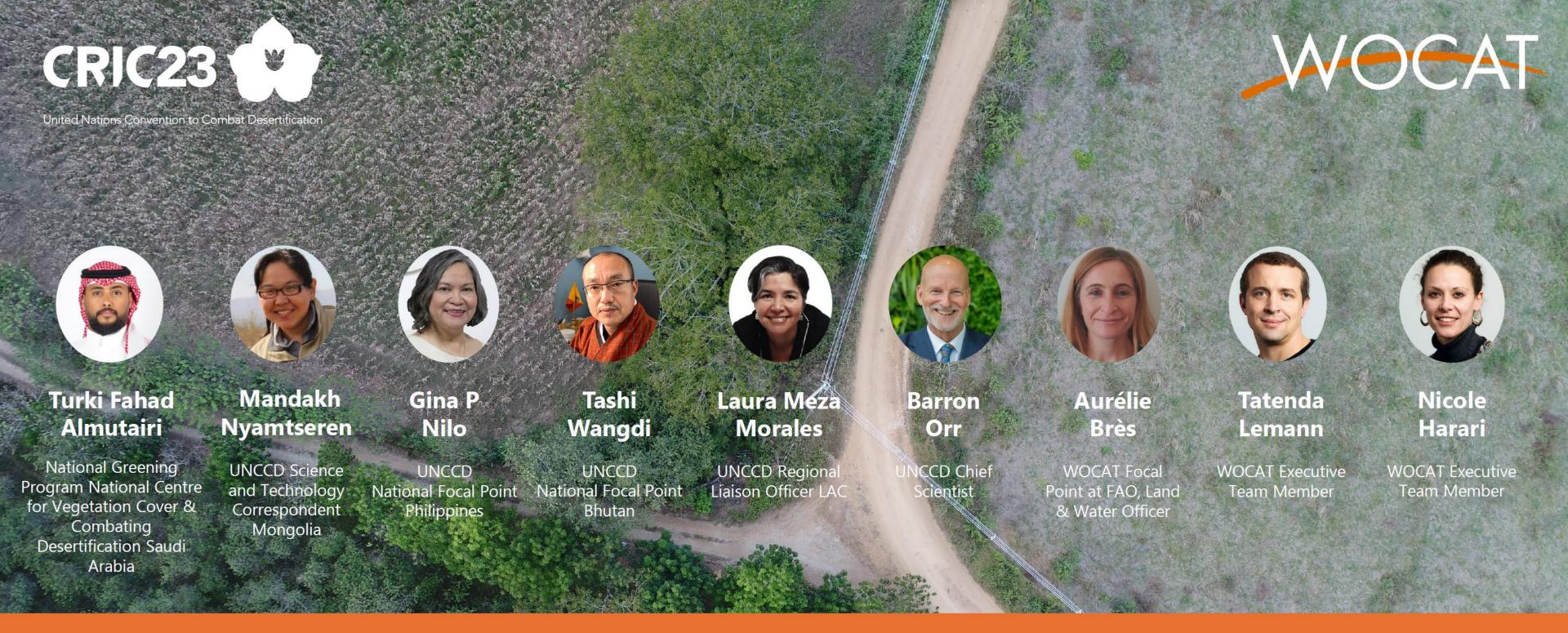






Strengthening Reporting of SLM for LDN



Strengthening Reporting of SLM for LDN

Side Event at CRIC23

Wednesday, 3 December 18:15–19:45 EST CARIBE 5 Interpretation EN – ES Snacks provided







Opening Remarks



Barron Orr UNCCD Chief Scientist







Agenda

TIME	ACTIVITY/SEGMENT
18.00	Arrival & Apero
18.15	Opening Remarks Barron Orr, Chief Scientist for the UNCCD, opens the session and sets the stage for the event.
18.25	Technical Input Tatenda Lemann , member of the WOCAT Executive Team demonstrates how automated linkages between the UNCCD-designated SLM best practices database and PRAIS can enhance reporting.
18.35	Country Experiences Country Parties will share their approaches to developing national SLM frameworks and databases, and how they link SLM practices to LDN targets, while reflecting on key challenges and opportunities for strengthening reporting. • Saudi Arabia (KSA) - Turki Fahad Almutairi (NGP-NCVC) • Mongolia - Mandakh Nyamtseren (STC) • Bhutan - Tashi Wangdi (NFP) • Philippines - Gina P Nilo (NFP)
19:05	SLM Documentation in Programmes / Project Aurélie Brès, Land and Water Officer at FAO, will share how SLM good practice documentation can be integrated into GEF project and programme knowledge management processes.
19:15	Open Exchange Participants will engage a moderated exchange to identify their interests and expectations, data and capacity needs, and practical options for consistent, evidence-based SLM reporting and enhanced cross-country learning.
19.40	Closing Remarks Closing by Laura Meza Morales, the UNCCD Regional Liaison Officer for LAC, highlighting the regional and local relevance of strengthening consistent and evidence-based SLM reporting
19.45	Apero







Technical Input



Tatenda Lemann

WOCAT Executive Team
Center for Development and
Environment (CDE), University
of Bern



Background

WOCAT Database

The Global WOCAT Sustainable Land Management Database is the UNCCD primary recommended Database for SLM best practices and adaptation measures. The official recognition gives WOCAT the mandate to support the 194 signatory countries in recording their SLM best practices and using the SLM knowledge of stakeholders worldwide – from land users to decisionmakers – to improve local land management.

SLM DATABASE Data Add SLM data My SLM Data Visualize SLM Data **United Nations** the Global Database on Sustainable Land Managemen is the primary recommended database by UNCCD 5LM Database > Key Numbers 2497 SLM P



© ⊕ ⊕ © CC BY-NC-SA 4.0

Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International **Deed**



2014, following Decision 17 /COP.11

WOCAT was recognized as the primary recommended database for UNCCD stakeholders to exchange knowledge and best practices on SLM.

2019 Decision 19 /COP.14

Acknowledging the continuing efforts by the secretariat and WOCAT in promoting the analysis, dissemination and accessibility of sustainable land management best practice.

2022 Decision 11 & 19 /COP.15 03

> The Conference of the Parties [...] encourages Parties to: [...] provide UNCCD-relevant information and good practices to the designated WOCAT database, where appropriate;

[...] Also requests the secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to continue the collaboration with WOCAT, facilitating an exchange of knowledge on sustainable land management between UNCCD stakeholders globally;

2024 Decision 18 /COP.16

04

Requests the secretariat, subject to the availability of resources, to continue the collaboration with WOCAT, thus facilitating an exchange of knowledge on sustainable land management between UNCCD stakeholders globally;

www.wocat.net/en/global-slm-database

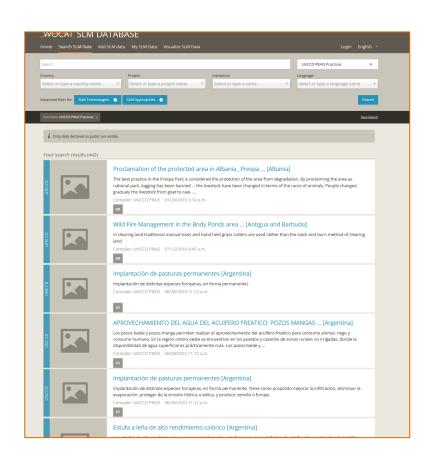






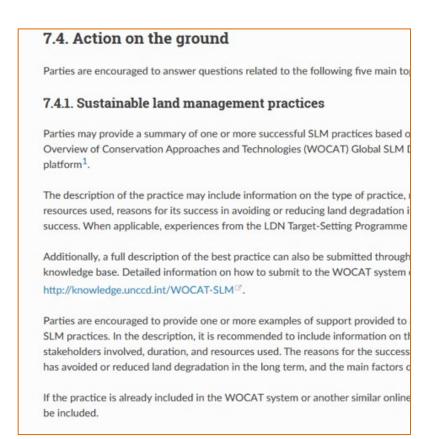


WOCAT Database – PRAIS integration



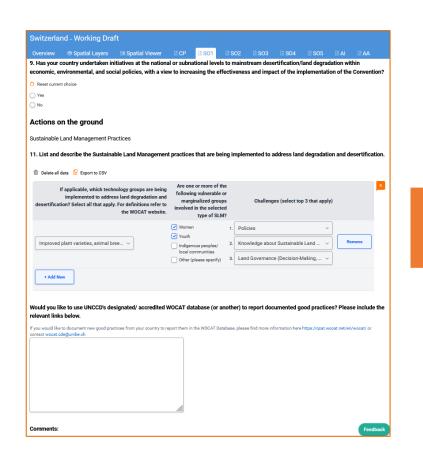
2014-2016: Migration of PRAIS Data

New WOCAT Database designed,
allowing for SLM practices data previously reported in PRAIS migration to the WOCAT Database
and availability online



PRAIS 4

Parties can include a link of their SLM
best practices in the WOCAT
Database in the section 7.4.1
Sustainable Land Management
practices



Updated PRAIS 4 for 2026 reporting

Under SO1, Parties are invited to share a link to their SLM best practices reported in the WOCAT Database or, if not available, document their SLM practices using the WOCAT standardized documentation

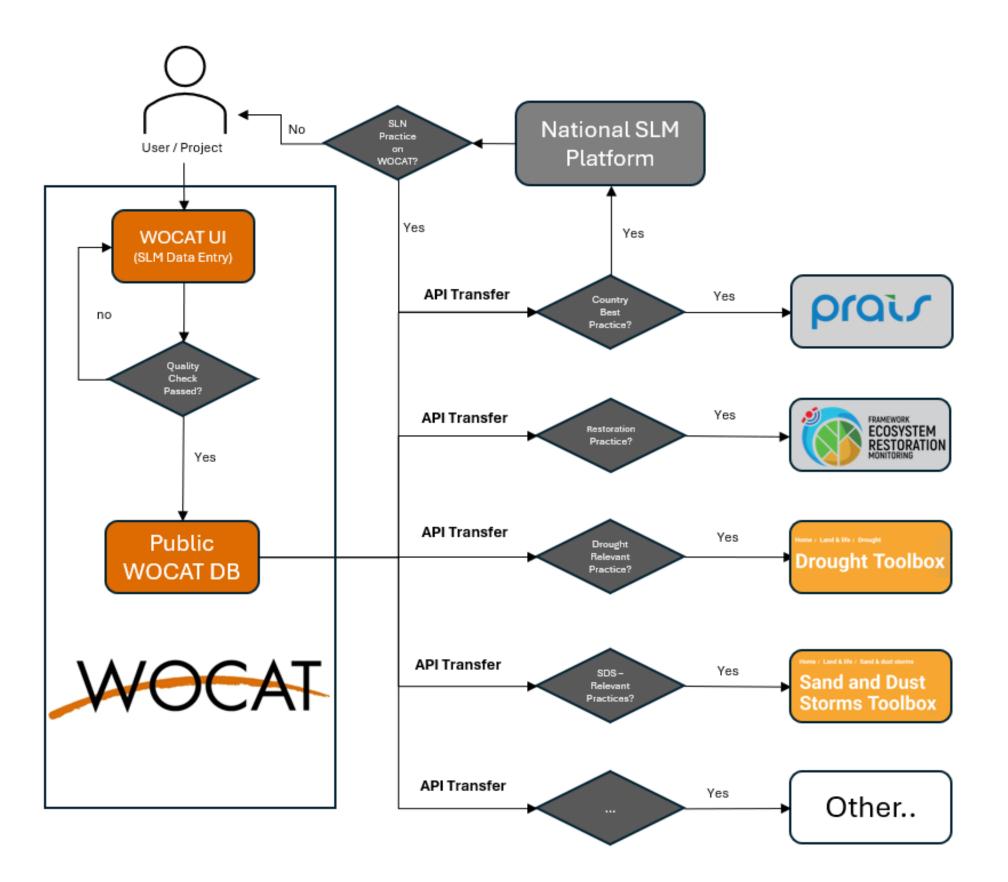
framework

The reporting of SLM good practices remains optional, generalized and lacks critical detail regarding the SLM practice's objectives, location, effectiveness, scalability and alignment with the LDN response hierarchy (avoid, reduce, reverse)









PROPOSED ENHANCEMENT

Integrated and automated SLM reporting approach

- Automated access to national SLM best practices

 Retrieves country-specific SLM practices per SLM Technology Group and standardized WOCAT documentation through the WOCAT Database Application Program Interface (API)
- Direct linkage to LDN reporting

 Aligns SLM practices with the LDN Response Hierarchy (Avoid > Reduce > Reverse) to relate to reported LD and LDN targets
- Assesses scaling potential of SLM practices
 Includes standardized questions to evaluate replicability, enabling Parties to report
 practices' suitability for wide adoption, i.e. scalability
- Supports harmonized analysis of on-the-ground actions

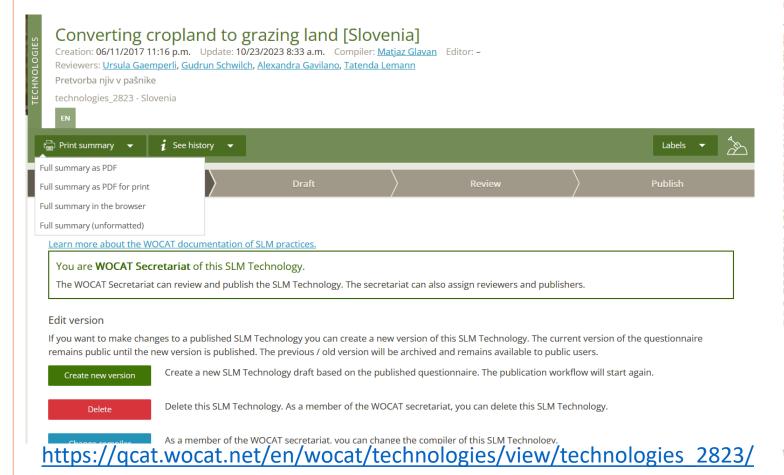
 Provides standardized criteria for assessing SLM impacts, costs and benefits, enabling comparative analysis (e.g. in UNCCD data dashboard)
- Harmonization with national SLM platforms
 Enables harmonization of national platforms with PRAIS via WOCAT.



Global WOCAT SLM Database

For all SLM Good Practices a standardised printout is available

- automatically generated
- in all various languages
- used for good practices compilations; learning materials for e.g. extension services; knowledge products, etc.

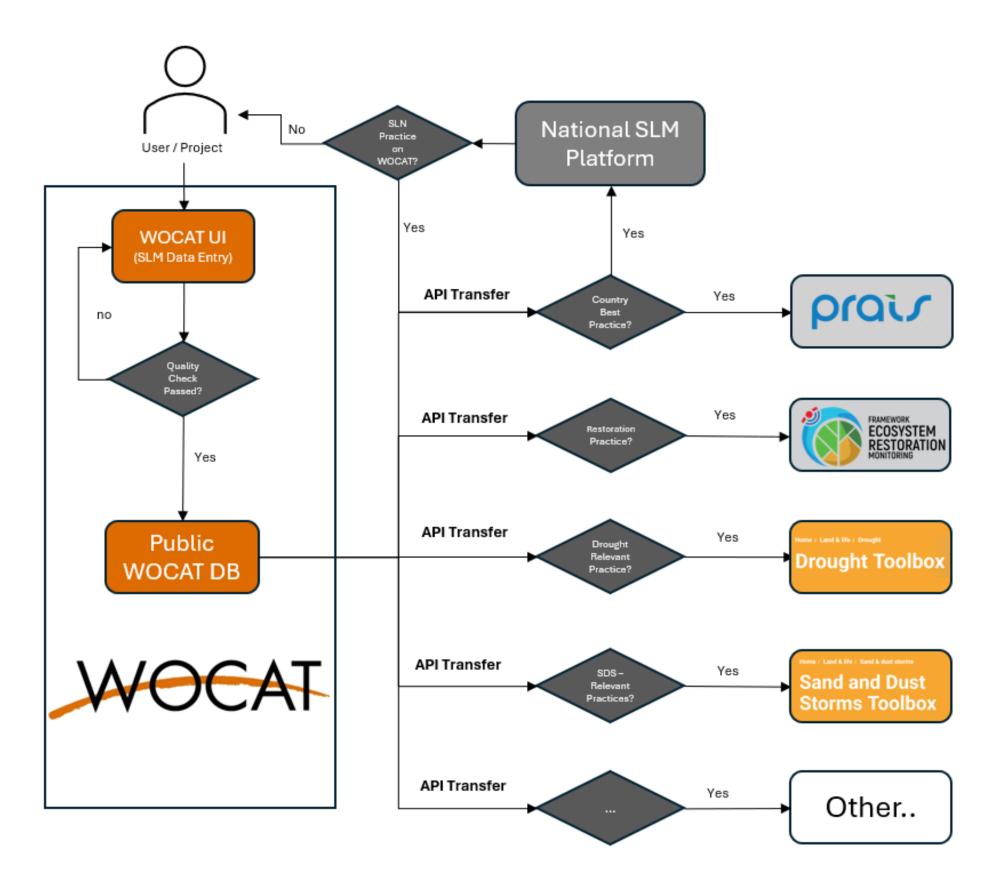












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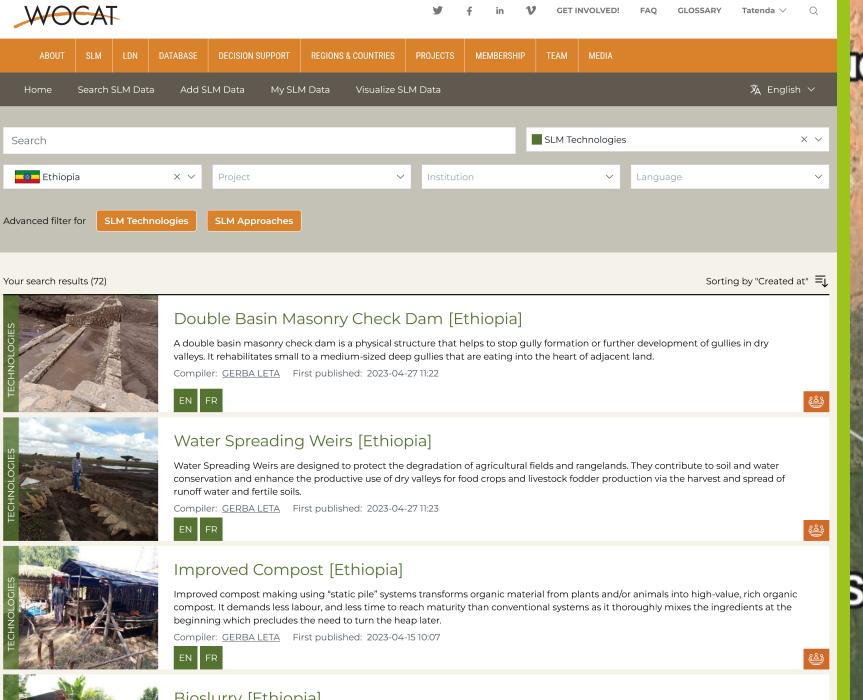
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Ethiopian SLM Good Practices documented in the WOCAT Database

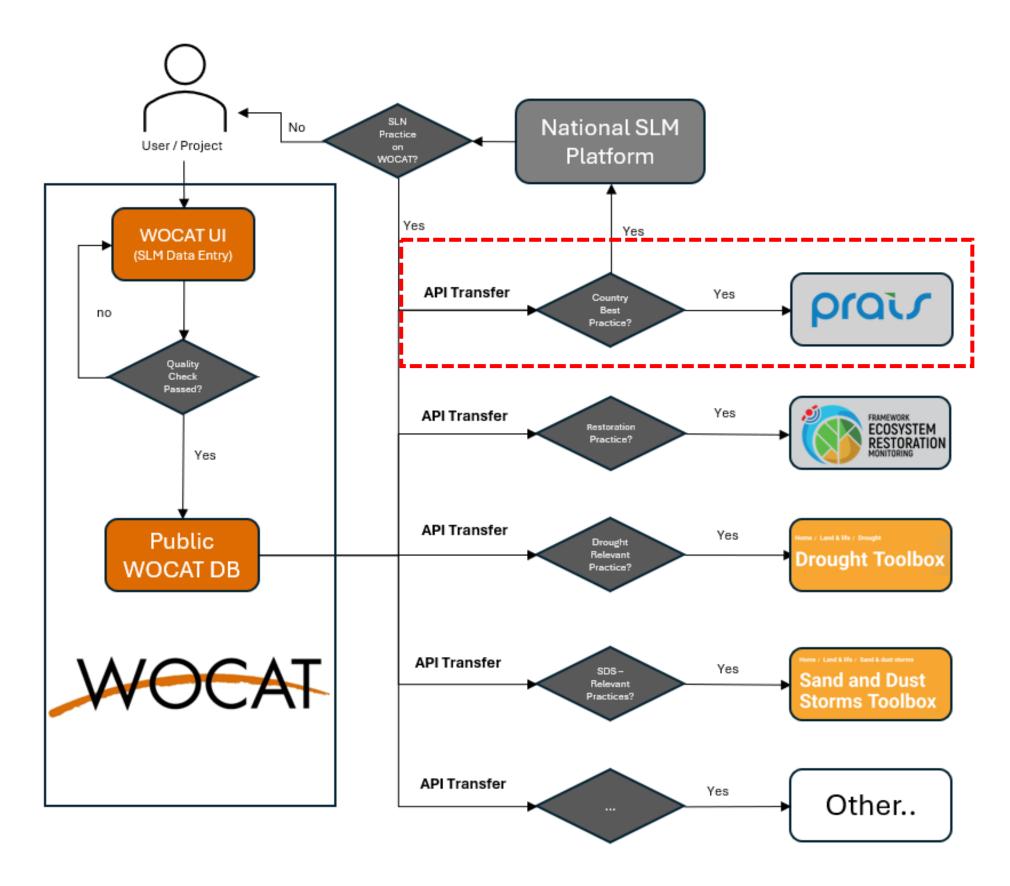












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Ethiopia – Working Draft – Action on the Ground

Overview 🕸 Spatial Layers 🖳 Spatial Viewer 🖹 CP 🖺 SO1 🖹 SO2	® \$03	∄ AA					
List and describe the Sustainable Land Management practices that are being impl	emented to address land degradation and dese	rtification.		F	thiopian SLIV	l Best Pract	ices
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~	Women 1. Youth 2. Indigenous peoples/local communities 3. Other (please specify) 3.		Remove				
	Women 1. Youth Indigenous peoples/local communities Other (please specify) 3.	1					
+ Add New /ould you like to use UNCCD's designated/ accredited WOCAT database (or another)	to report documented good practices? Please ir	(WO	CAT) datab u would lik	base to report a ke to document	gnated World Overview of Constready documented good practinew good practices from your over the contact your decat.	ices*? country on WOCAT, please	•
you would like to document new good practices from your country to report them in the WOCAT Database, ple	ase find more information here https://qcat.wocat.net/en/woo		ase note tha	at some countries	s do not yet have documented go	od practices in the WOCAT d	atabase.
		 Ye N		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	oe of SLM practice being implement VOCAT database from your country		⁻ actices
comments: ther relevant information describing your country's experience in promoting and implementing SLM best practi	ices to combat DLDD.	<u> </u>		different databa specify including	se or platform to document the g a link.	best practices from your co	ountry?
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Ethiopia – Working Draft – Action on the Ground

Delete all data 🙃 Export to CSV	_	-
f applicable, which technology groups are being implemented to address land degradation and desertification? Select all that apply. For definitions refer to the WOCAT website.	Are one or more of the following vulnerable or marginalized groups involved in the selected type of SLM?	Challenges (select top 3 that app
	✓ Women	1. Land Governance (Decision-Making, I
rea closure (stop use, support resto V	✓ Youth	2. Availability/Access to Financial Reso
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	_ card (product opcour))	·
	Women	1.
~	Youth Indigenous peoples/local communities	2.
	Other (please specify)	3.
d you like to use UNCCD's designated/ accredited WOCAT database (or another) would like to document new good practices from your country to report them in the WOCAT Database, ple		

■ SO2 ■ SO3 ■ SO4 ■ SO5 ■ AI ■ AA

This list is based on the World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies Global SLM Database classifications. Definitions of the classifications.
Agroforestry

Area closure (stop use, support restoration)



Rehabilitation of communal grazing lands, through planting of improved grass and fodder trees and land subdivision, to improve fodder and consequently livestock production.

Compiler: Daniel Danano

Compilation Date: 2003-01-07 | Country: Ethiopia

SCHNOLOGIES

Area closure for rehabilitation

Enclosing and protecting an area of degraded land from human use and animal interference, to permit natural rehabilitation, enhanced by additional vegetative and structural conservation measures.

Compiler: Daniel Danano

Compilation Date: 2003-01-07 | Country: Ethiopia

Through the API, the good practices for each SLM type in the reporting country will be displayed

Comment on the current spread and implementation of the selected best practice.



Will only be displayed for selected good practices

Rate the potential for scaling this practice within relevant level*

Level	No Potential	Low Potential	Moderate Potential	High Potential
Watershed				
Landscape				
Ecosystem				
Region				
Country				

Link to what is meant with "low" "moderate" and "high" potential



Integrated Farm Land Conservation
Integrated Farm Land Conservation (IFLC) comprises of farm terrace (bund) construction, construction of drainage structures, bund stabilization and livestock exclosur
Compiler: Yismaw Wuletaw

Institution: Abagerima Kebele Associatio

Beekeeping, fishfarming, etc

Cross-slope measure

Only selected best practices will be finally included in the report







Ethiopia – Working Draft – Action on the Ground

List and describe the Sustainable Land Management practices that are being imple	emented to address land degradation and dese	rtification.	
Delete all data 5 Export to CSV	1		
If applicable, which technology groups are being implemented to address land degradation and desertification? Select all that apply. For definitions refer to the WOCAT website.	Are one or more of the following vulnerable or marginalized groups involved in the selected type of SLM?	Challenges (select top 3 that apply)	
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Area closure (stop use, support resto	✓ Youth Indigenous peoples/local communities	. Availability/Access to Financial Reso ∨	Remove
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relevant information describing your country's experience in promoting and implementing SLM best practic	ces to combat DLDD.		

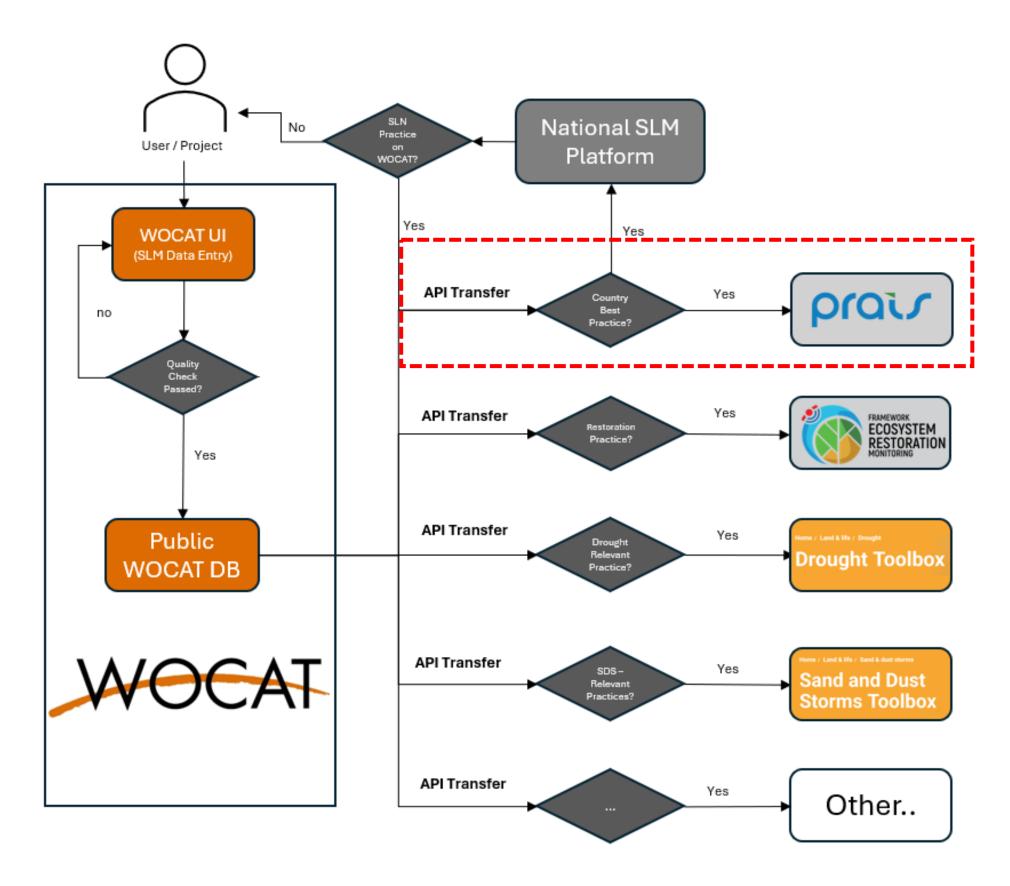
Link to LDN Response Hierarchy

— 3.8 Prevention, reduction, or restoration of land degradation
i Tick max. two answers. If you tick «not applicable», please tick no other answ
Specify the goal of the Technology with regard to land degradation:
prevent land degradation ()
reduce land degradation 1
restore/ rehabilitate severely degraded land 1
adapt to land degradation 🕡
not applicable









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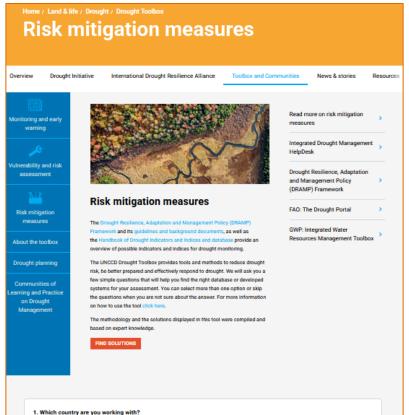


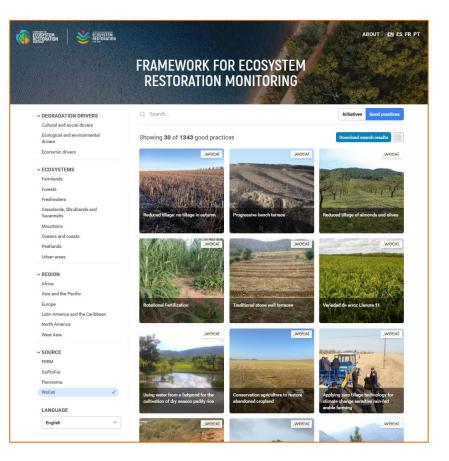


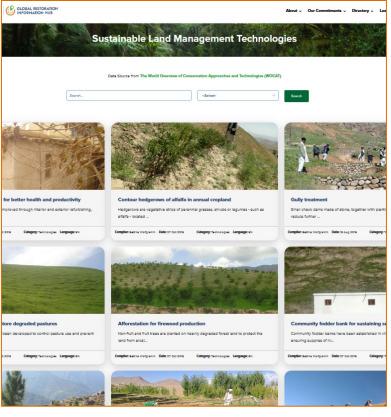
Current WOCAT Database link to other platforms

Interoperability for wide outreach - global









UNCCD knowledge Hub

Integrates selected SLM practices from WOCAT

Database

UNCCD Drought and SDS toolboxes

Provides drought and SDS-relevant
SLM solutions from WOCAT Database

UNDER Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring

Includes all restoration relevant SLM
good practices from WOCAT
Database and from 3 other platforms

G20 Global Restoration Information HUB

Includes all SLM practices from the WOCAT Database

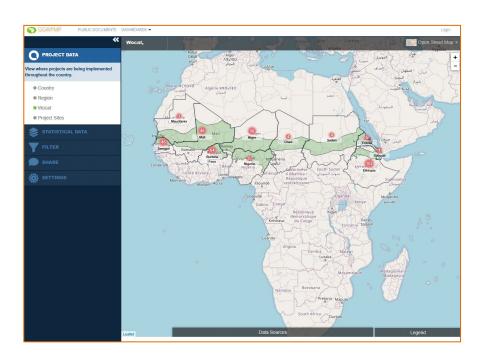


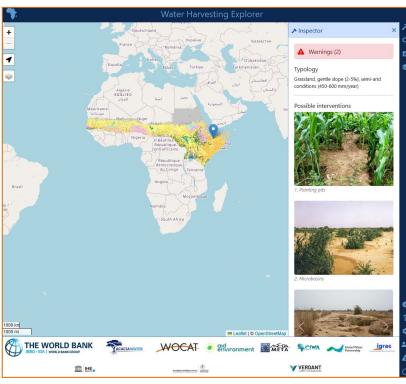


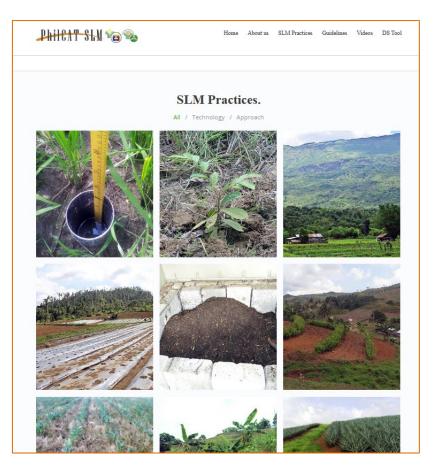


Current WOCAT Database link to other platforms

Interoperability for wide outreach – regional to local









Great Green Wall Observatory

Integration of SLM practices from the WOCAT Database from GGW countries

Water Harvesting Explorer

Multi-partner initiative to support decision-making on suitable water harvesting practices in the Sahel from the WOCAT Database

National Databases

Countries retrieve their SLM good
practices from the WOCAT Database
for integration in their own
platforms/databases, e.g. PHILCAT

Digital advisory services

Digital solutions/ app providers
integrate the WOCAT SLM dataset
for reaching land users, cooperatives,
extension agents



Plural benefits



Standardized national SLM reporting to support Rio Synergies



Community-Based Closed Area Management (Ethiopia)

Area closure is a protection system to improve land with degraded vegetation and/or soil, by excluding livestock grazing and applying initial inputs and continuous maintenance. Once recovery is taking place through natural regeneration, area closures can become part of the agricultural system, thereby improving forage quantity and quality and also enhancing the fertility of land.

The area closure technology has been applied in community-based watershed development in The area closure technology has been opportunited and action of trends and trees to recover, thereby conserving soil and water, improving soil moisture, and preventing on- and off-site erosion.

Area closures serve as buffer zone by preventing siltation, acting as meteorological regulator, enhancing the water cycle, and improving the productivity of the land. Generally, area closures can enhance the livelihoods of the community in social, economic, political, environmental and cultural aspects.

The major activity at the beginning is to create community awareness about the technology. After that, construction of trenches, planting of trees (e.g. grevillea rubusta) and some maintenance is needed.

maintenance is needed. Area closures have many benefits, like economical, reducing conflicts, etc., and most land users know these benefits and thus accept the technology.



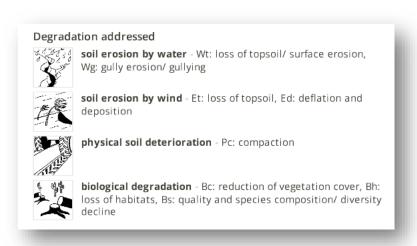
No. of Technology sites analysed: 2-10 sites Geo-reference of selected sites

Spread of the Technology: evenly spread over

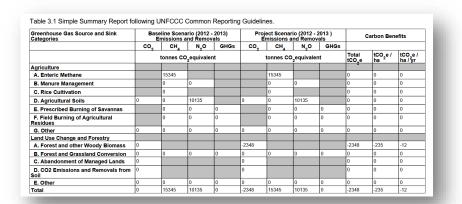
Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought



Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation







https://qcat.wocat.net/en/summary/6791/

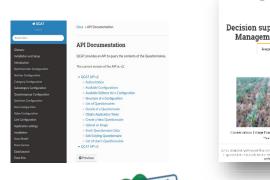
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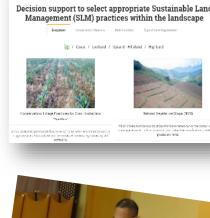
Principles for Managing & Sharing Knowledge

To ensure **long-lasting** and **effective knowledge management**, we follow seven core principle

- 1. Tools and methods applied to generate data and evidence are harmonized
- 2. Data are **standardized** to allow exchange, comparison and analysis
- 3. Data and knowledge are open access, and easy to access and use
- 4. Data and knowledge are **integrated into platforms** that last beyond the duration of the project
- 5. Knowledge is **co-developed** and **co-produced** with multiple actors and social groups
- 6. Data and knowledge are produced in such a way that they can be integrated into knowledge products for **different audiences**
- 7. Knowledge/ evidence is **embedded at local, national, regional and global levels**











United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

Thank You













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Country Experiences



Turki Fahad Almutairi

National Greening Program
National Centre for Vegetation
Cover & Combating Desertification
Saudi Arabia



Mandakh Nyamtseren

UNCCD Science and Technology Correspondent Mongolia



Gina P Nilo

UNCCD
National Focal Point Philippines



Tashi Wangdi

UNCCD National Focal Point Bhutan

Making SLM Practices Count for LDN

Mongolia perspective

Why? What?

Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) is Urgent

- Globally, land degradation reduces productivity, biodiversity and resilience, threatening food security and livelihoods.
- SDG Target 15.3 calls for "a land degradation-neutral world" by 2030.
- Land degradation is closely linked with climate change, poverty and migration – degraded land releases more greenhouse gases and supports fewer people.
- LDN is the global framework for balancing ongoing degradation with restoration and sustainable land management.

Sustainable Land Management (SLM)

- SLM = managing land, water, biodiversity and soils to meet human needs while keeping land productive and ecosystems functioning.
- SLM measures can prevent, reduce and reverse land degradation (better cover, less erosion, improved soil organic matter).
- Evidence shows SLM helps increase soil moisture, reduce runoff and erosion, and improve water security.
- In UNCCD and IPCC processes, SLM is recognised as a key land-based solution for climate, food security and biodiversity.

If LDN is the goal, SLM is the main way we get there

How SLM delivers LDN in practice?

- LDN uses a response hierarchy: avoid, reduce and reverse land degradation.
- SLM measures do exactly this, by:
 - Avoiding new degradation (better land use planning, climate-smart practices).
 - Reducing ongoing degradation (less erosion, nutrient loss, overgrazing).
 - Reversing degradation through restoration and rehabilitation.
- Good SLM improves land cover, land productivity and soil carbon the three core indicators used to monitor LDN.
- **Challenge:** how to make these local practices *visible* in LDN monitoring systems and PRAIS.

Mongolia: High Vulnerability, High Potential

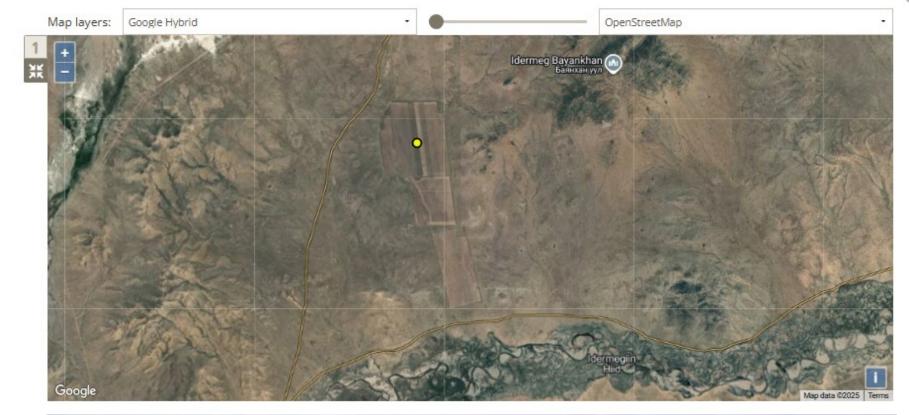
- Large parts of Mongolia are **drylands**, highly exposed to drought, overgrazing and climate extremes.
- Studies indicate that most grasslands are vulnerable to desertification, and over 70% of land shows some level of degradation, driven by overgrazing, land-use change and climate stress.
- Mongolia has set national LDN targets under UNCCD:
 - Target 1: Reduce deforestation and forest degradation to maintain the forest area and reach 9% of the total area by 2030 compared to 7.85% in 2015.
 - Target 2: Promote sustainable grassland management and stop further grassland degradation.
 - Target 3: Increase agricultural yields by 2.5 t/ha per annum by 2030 compared to 1.6 t/ha per annum in 2015.
 - Target 4: Ensure no net loss of wetlands by 2030 compared to 2015 (3963.3 sq. km).
- Estimates suggest that every 1 USD invested in restoring degraded land can generate about 9
 USD in returns, underlining the economic case for SLM.

SLM in Mongolia's Response to Land Degradation

- Government, research institutions and partners (FAO, GEF, WOCAT, etc.) are promoting sustainable cropping, rangeland management and conservation agriculture as SLM options.
- Mongolia participates in global SLM/Landscape programmes, including the Dryland Sustainable Landscapes Impact Program (DSL-IP).
- WOCAT provides standardised tools and a global database to document these SLM practices, making them comparable and ready to be used as LDN evidence.
- The question is: How do we turn these documented practices into numbers and stories in LDN and PRAIS reporting?

Case Study: Conservation Agriculture to Restore Abandoned Cropland

- Location: Kherlen soum, Khentii province, eastern Mongolia.
- Area: about 500 ha (≈ 8 km²) of land previously used for crops and fodder, then abandoned since the mid-1980s.
- Land user: Batdeleg Batnaran, Khentiin Tarialan LLC.
- Objective: restore abandoned cropland and revive productive, sustainable agriculture using conservation agriculture and mixed cropping.





What the Farmer Does on the Ground

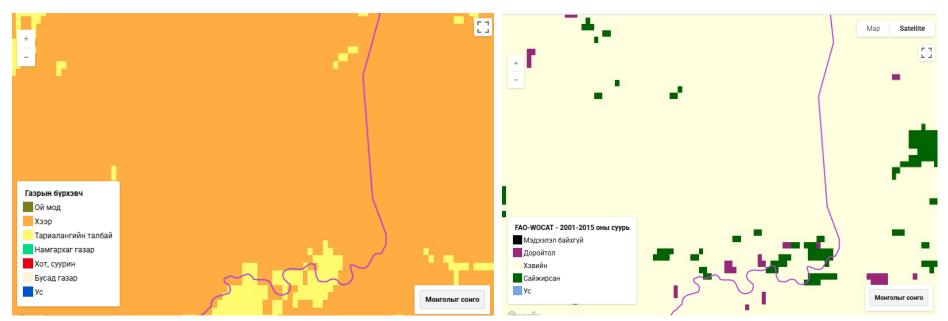
 Introduced conservation agriculture on 500 ha in 2014, focusing on minimal soil disturbance (no-till/direct seeding).

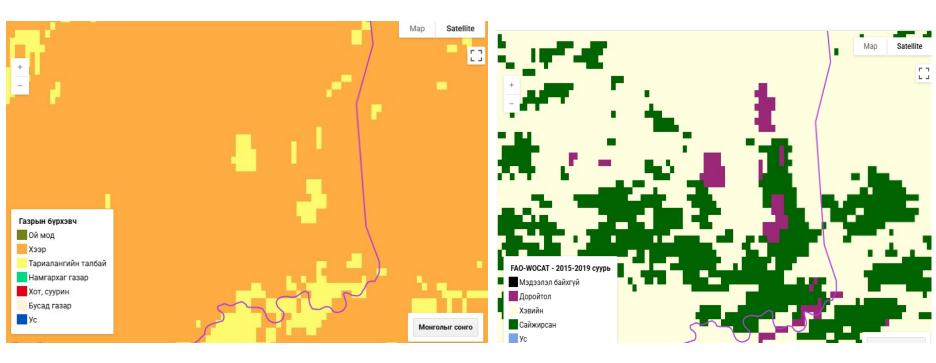
• Uses mixed cropping and crop rotations with cereals, legumes and oilseeds (e.g. wheat, barley, oats, peas, lentils, mustard, flax, alfalfa, rapeseed).

 Maintains permanent soil cover by leaving roots and residues in and on the soil; straw is shredded and spread to reduce evaporation and protect against wind.

 Controls weeds initially with low-toxicity herbicides, later relying more on biological weed control (e.g. mustard in mixtures).

 Invested in fencing and machinery (direct seeder, harvester, sprayer, seed cleaner), enabling long-term SLM and economic viability.





Impacts and link to LDN indicators

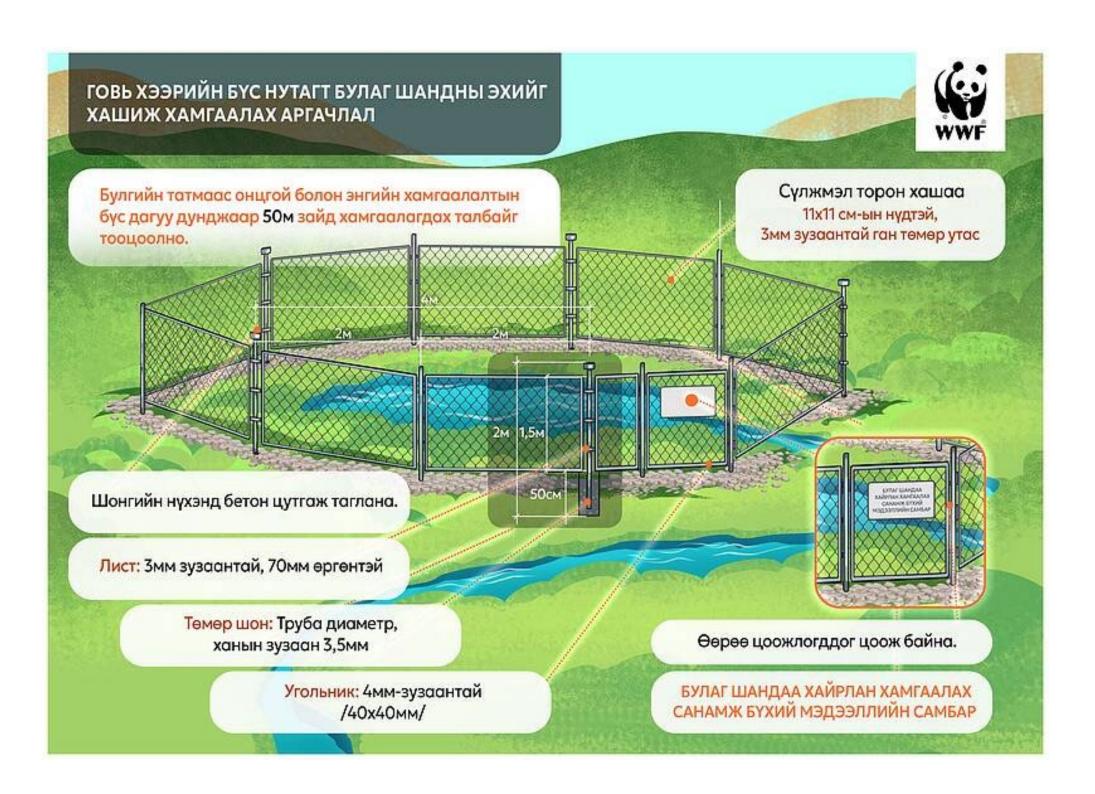
On ground evidence

- Abandoned, infertile land converted back to productive annual cropland.
- Wind erosion reduced thanks to permanent cover and no-till.
- Soil moisture and structure improved; more soil organisms and field biodiversity observed.
- Crop yields more stable and diversified, supporting farm income and local food supply.

LDN indicator

- Land cover: change from unproductive, abandoned land to managed cropland under SLM on ~500 ha.
- Land productivity: improved biomass and yields due to rotations, legumes and better soil health.
- Soil organic carbon: increased SOM through residue retention, no-till and diverse rotations.

Similar stories ...





Documentation in progress



The "One cooperative - 10 hectares" principle improved reclaimed soil, enabling the cultivation of drought-resistant, high-yielding green forage.

[Mongolia]

As part of the efforts to reduce land degradation through sustainable land farming, five farming cooperatives and five herding households were selected in the Chuluut bag of Bulgan soum, Dornod province. Each cooperative was given 10 hectares of land in the Shanaga area, which had been degraded, to implement farming practices,

soil improvement, irrigation techniques, and ti Compiler: Tserendulam Tseren-Ochir Creat







The "Buryat Sheepfold" style fencing is unique posts set in concrete bases, eliminating the ne adaptive fence is a technology specifically ain Compiler: Tserendulam Tseren-Ochir Creat





Protecting the spring sour Khuuvur spring

The spring source protection technology is a r This is implemented by fencing and protecting Compiler: Tserendulam Tseren-Ochir Creat





Measures to adapt to clima fodder, and raw materials

As part of efforts to cope with the impacts of Zavkhan, Khovd, Dornod, and Sukhbaatar pro



Eco Street: Increasing household land use, value and productivity through greenhouse farming, green infrastructure and food production.

The "Eco Street" project aims to teach households how to grow greenhouse crops, trees, shrubs, vegetables, and fruits in their yards, providing knowledge and techniques to develop household agriculture and production. By increasing green spaces, the project seeks to promote the proper use of land, enhancing its value and productivity. It also aims to inspire other households to follow suit, encouraging active participation from local residents in developing green spaces and household farming practices to...

[Mongolia]

Compiler: Tserendulam Tseren-Ochir Creation: 2024-11-29 11:43



Afforesting desertification areas: A community-based solution [Mongolia]

Providing professional and methodological advice to local residents and land users in areas heavily affected by desertification on afforestation and agriculture, supplying necessary equipment and tools, and fostering an understanding of the value of collaborative participation to improve engagement. These activities aim to reduce environmental degradation, afforest regions with severe desertification, enhance vegetable farming to a professional level, and stabilize food security. These initiatives wer...

Compiler: Tserendulam Tseren-Ochir Creation: 2024-12-26 09:32







The "Pasture management program" of Govi-Altai province. [Mongolia]

The "Pasture management program" in Govi-Altai province was implemented from 2012 to 2023, and under this program, work was carried out in six main areas: proper use and protection of pastures, improvement of the information system, development of organizational structures based on herders' groups and cooperatives, protection of transhumance areas by designating them as reserve pastures to prevent risks, irrigation of pastures and improvement of surface water utilization, and creation of an...

Compiler: Tserendulam Tseren-Ochir Creation: 2025-01-05 11:04





"Lovely Moilhon" is an activity focused on growing Bird Cherry trees using the seeds of the [Mongolia] fruit.

The students of the "Green Island" eco-club at the General Education School in Dadal soum, Khentii province, initiated and began implementing the "Lovely Moilhon" campaign in 2019. The goal of this campaign is to collect and clean the discarded seeds of the bird cherry, propagate them and establish a grove of Bird cherry trees. The eco-club students have successfully carried out this initiative and continue to contribute to actions that have a positive impact on the environment.

Compiler: Tserendulam Tseren-Ochir Creation: 2025-01-28 11:02

When SLM is well documented, every hectare can be counted!
Let's make it happen!







Country Experiences



Turki Fahad Almutairi

National Greening Program
National Centre for Vegetation
Cover & Combating Desertification
Saudi Arabia



Mandakh Nyamtseren

UNCCD Science and Technology Correspondent Mongolia



Gina P Nilo

UNCCD
National Focal Point Philippines



Tashi Wangdi

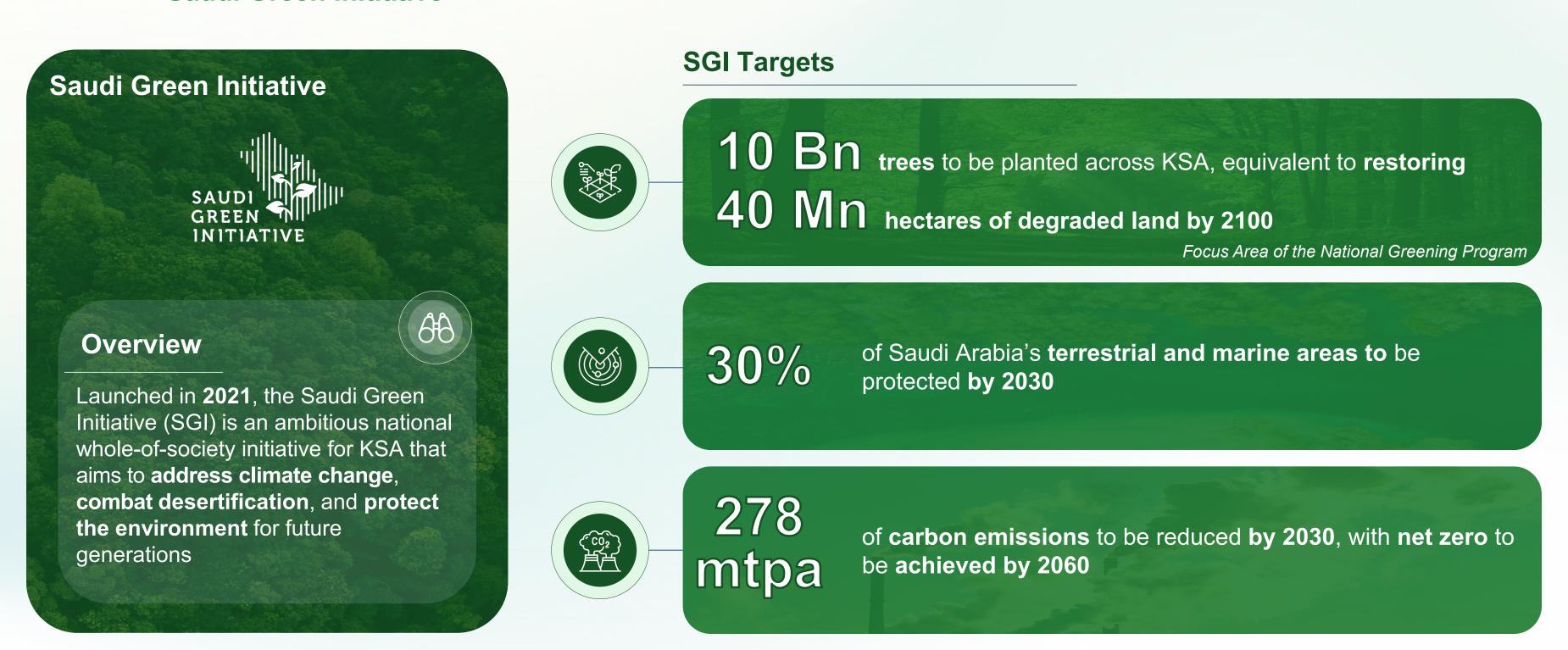
UNCCD National Focal Point Bhutan





The Saudi Green Initiative (SGI) was launched to drive a sustainable future, setting ambitious goals including land rehabilitation targets

Saudi Green Initiative



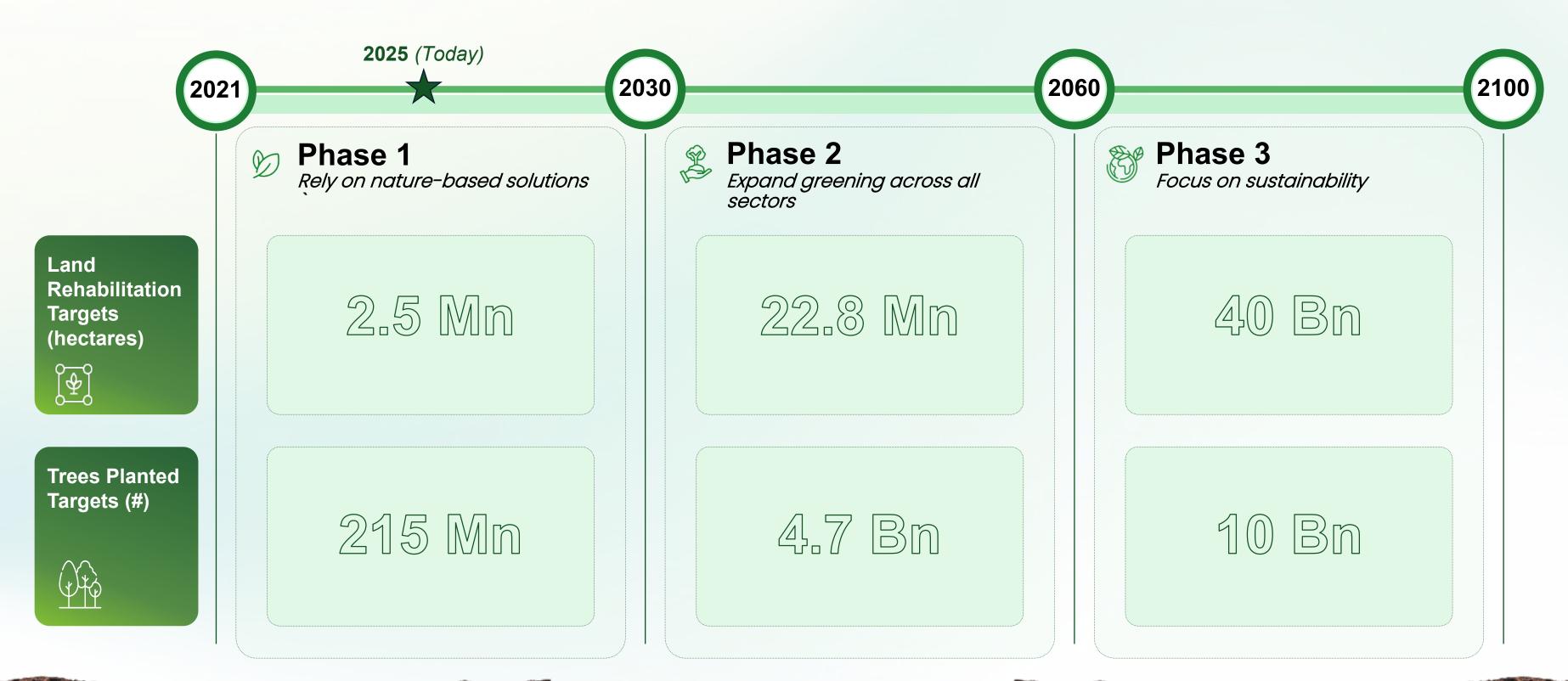
Source: Saudi Green Initiative

37



Building on these ambitions, a masterplan was developed defining a roadmap to be delivered in three phases, each with specific targets and approaches...

Masterplan Roadmap



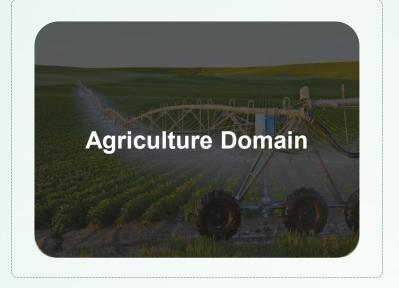


... implemented across four domains and eleven action zones

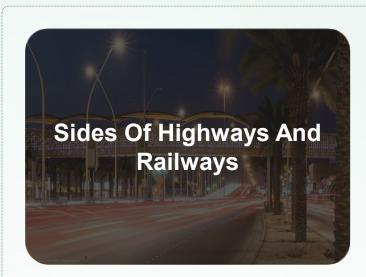
Masterplan Domains and Action Zones

Environment Mountain Forests Mangroves **Valleys Protected Areas Inland Marshes Green Belts National Parks** Rangelands

Agriculture

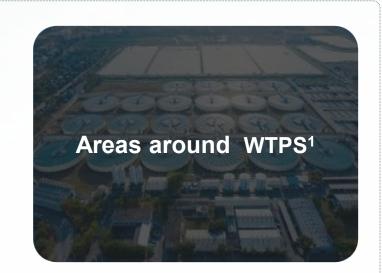


Transport



Urban







To translate these ambitions into action, the National Greening Program was established to achieve planting 10Bn trees and rehabilitating 40Mn hectares

National Greening Program Overview



National Greening Program

40 Mn hectares of land to be rehabilitated by 2100



10 Bn trees to be planted by 2100



Partnerships

Expanding partnerships to drive collective action and achieve the desired environmental transformation



Monitoring and Verification

Technical Support and Empowerment

Awareness and Events

Tracking and verifying of land rehabilitation and greening efforts



Providing technical support and capacity building to enhance greening and land rehabilitation efficiency



Organizing campaigns and events to promote community awareness and participation in greening and land rehabilitation efforts





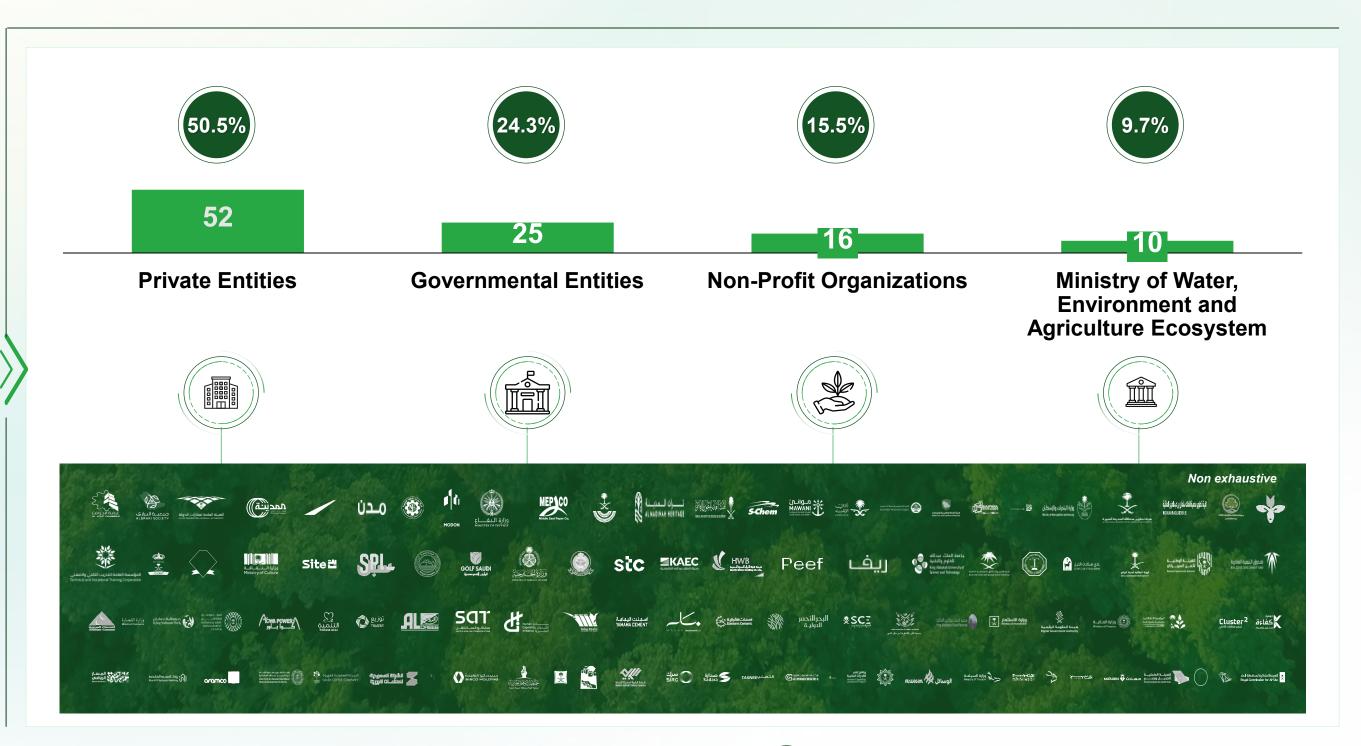


To date, National Greening Program has partnered with 103 entities including governmental, private, and non-profit organizations driving nationwide efforts

Partnerships Overview

A total of 103 entities committed to greening initiatives



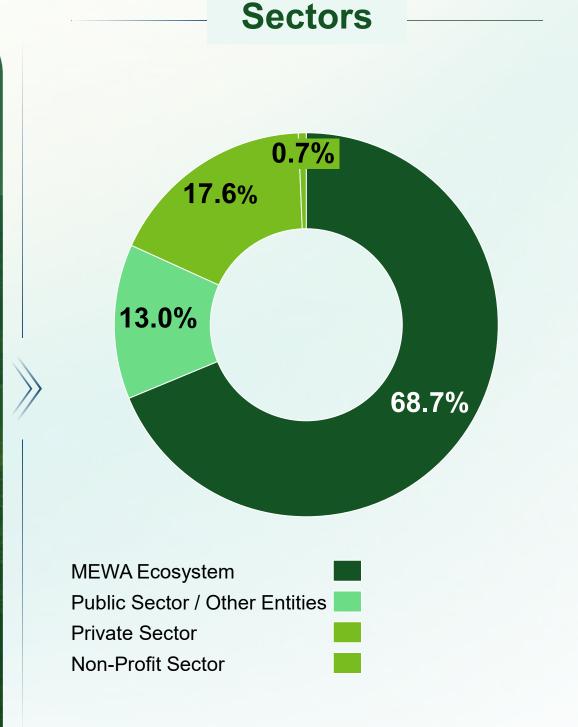


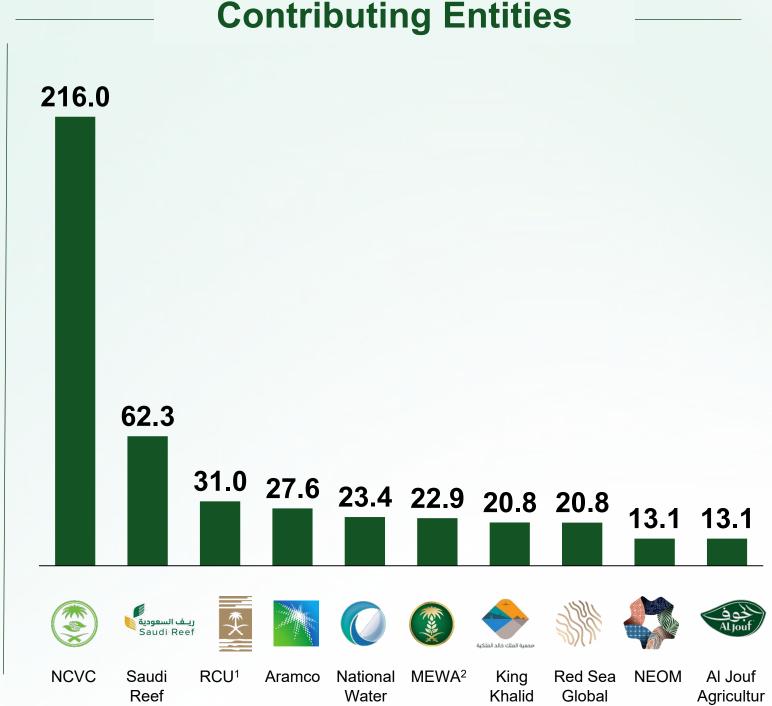


These collective efforts have contributed to the rehabilitation of 504k hectares of land, largely attributed to the Ministry of Environment and its ecosystem...

Rehabilitation Progress by Sector and Contributing Entities







Company

Royal Reserve

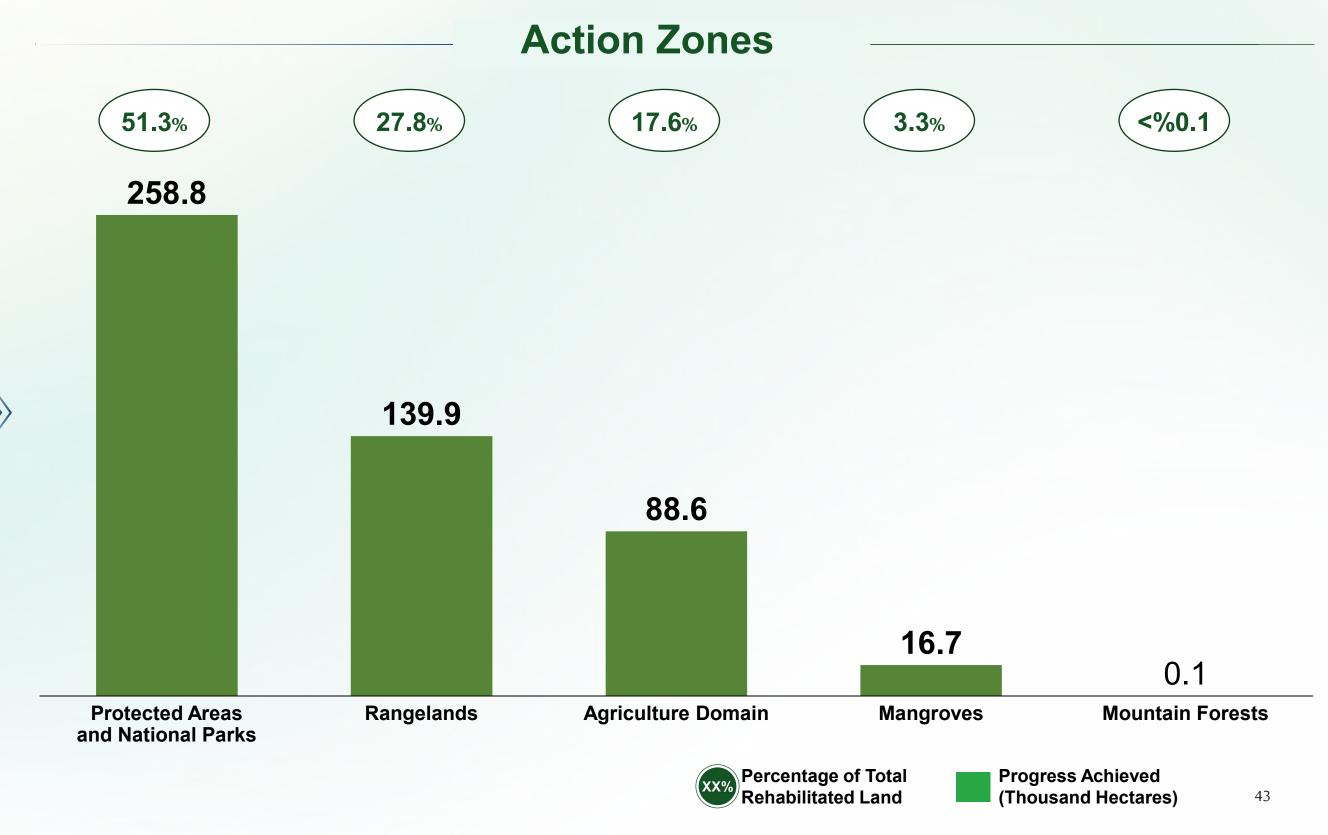
Company



... with rehabilitation activities taking place primarily within protected areas and national parks, followed by rangelands

Rehabilitation Progress across Ecosystem Types







To ensure the credibility of reported results, a robust verification methodology is applied, combining data collection, GIS, field validation, and certification

Verification Process for Rehabilitated Land

Land Rehabilitation Manual



Verification Manual For Rehabilitated Lands



Electronic Platform For Collecting Land Rehabilitation Data



"Tashjeer" Platform For Tracking Progress of greening and land rehabilitation activities



Steps for Verifying Rehabilitated Lands

- Collection of land rehabilitation data from implementing entities for verification
- B Use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to assess changes in vegetation cover
- C Conducting field visits to validate reported results
- Issuance of official certification confirming rehabilitation, based on verified outcomes

Source: National Greening Program



Identifying Local SLM Good Practices

Identification of Local SLM Good Practices

Background

The NGP team is working with the **FAO KSA country team to** identify, document, and verify Sustainable Land Management good practices from across the Kingdom





Overview of Publications

Practices Identified

1 Published

Pending Publications

13 Under Review



To date, the **FAO team** has compiled 16 national SLM good practices, forming the first core collection that will feed into the NGP platform and the WOCAT global database



Through the **Land Verification Project**, we have reviewed more effective on-ground practices that can now be documented through the same process.

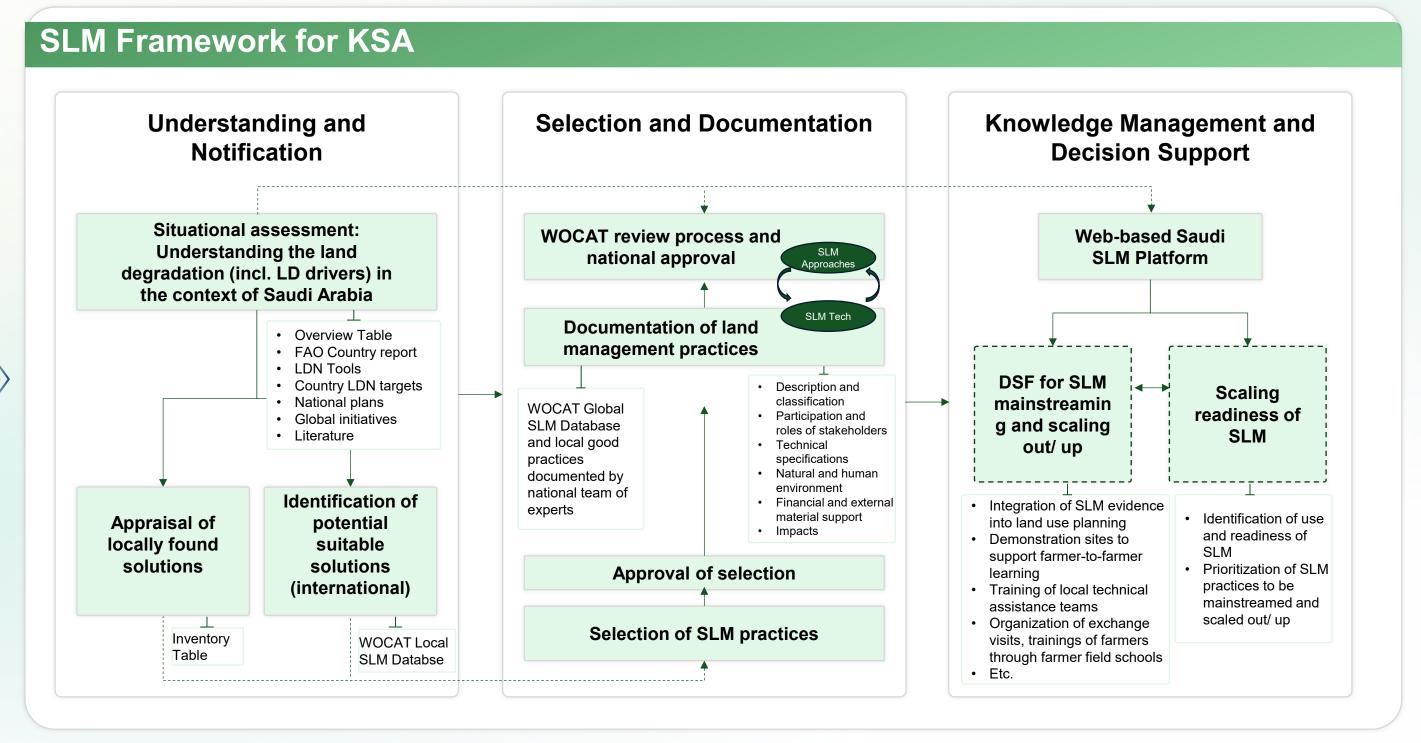
45



Integrating SLM practice documentation with land degradation assessments

SLM Framework for KSA

Through a national, webbased knowledge platform we will operationalize the SLM Framework and transform SLM into onthe-ground action





Next Steps: Strengthening NGP Activities Through the FAO-WOCAT

Next Steps



Building a National SLM Review and Verification System



Launching the KSA SLM
Framework & NGP Good Practices
Publication



Integrating Platforms

Training and certifying a team of **Saudi Arabic-speaking** WOCAT reviewers



Establishing **national reviewers** as internationally recognized experts for SLM documentation.



Documenting national SLM best practices



Publishing it as the first **Saudi SLM Good Practices** compendium, in both Arabic and English

Activating the **KSA SLM Platform** to be linked to WOCAT and hosted under the NGP

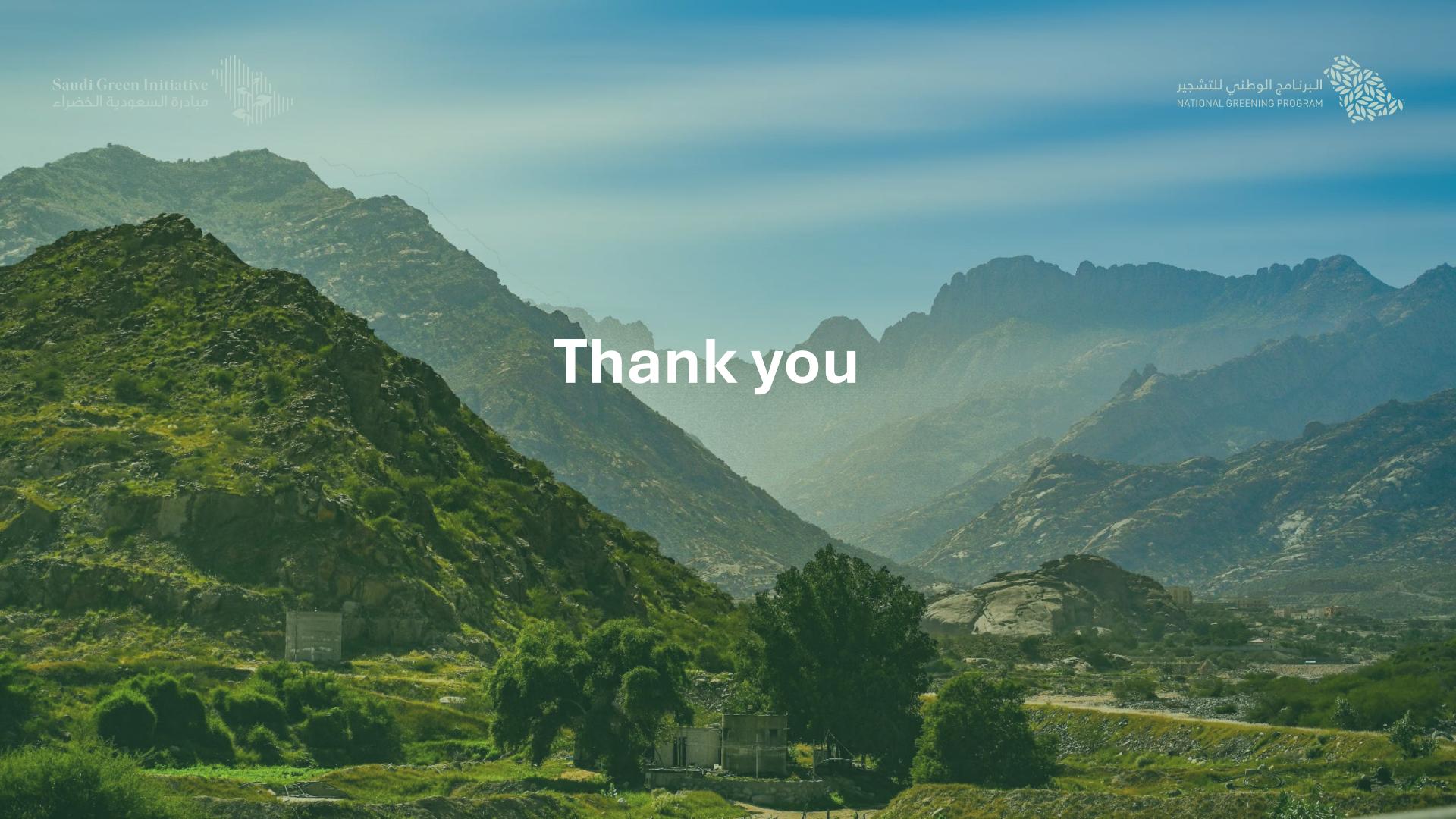


Framework: Implementing a bilingual (Arabic–English) national digital SLM platform fully integrated with the global WOCAT database

Co-organizing events at COP17 (Mongolia) showcasing the work



Source: National Greening Program









Country Experiences



Turki Fahad Almutairi

National Greening Program
National Centre for Vegetation
Cover & Combating Desertification
Saudi Arabia



Mandakh Nyamtseren

UNCCD Science and Technology Correspondent Mongolia



Gina P Nilo

UNCCD
National Focal Point Philippines



Tashi Wangdi

UNCCD National Focal Point Bhutan







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National Focal Point Philippines



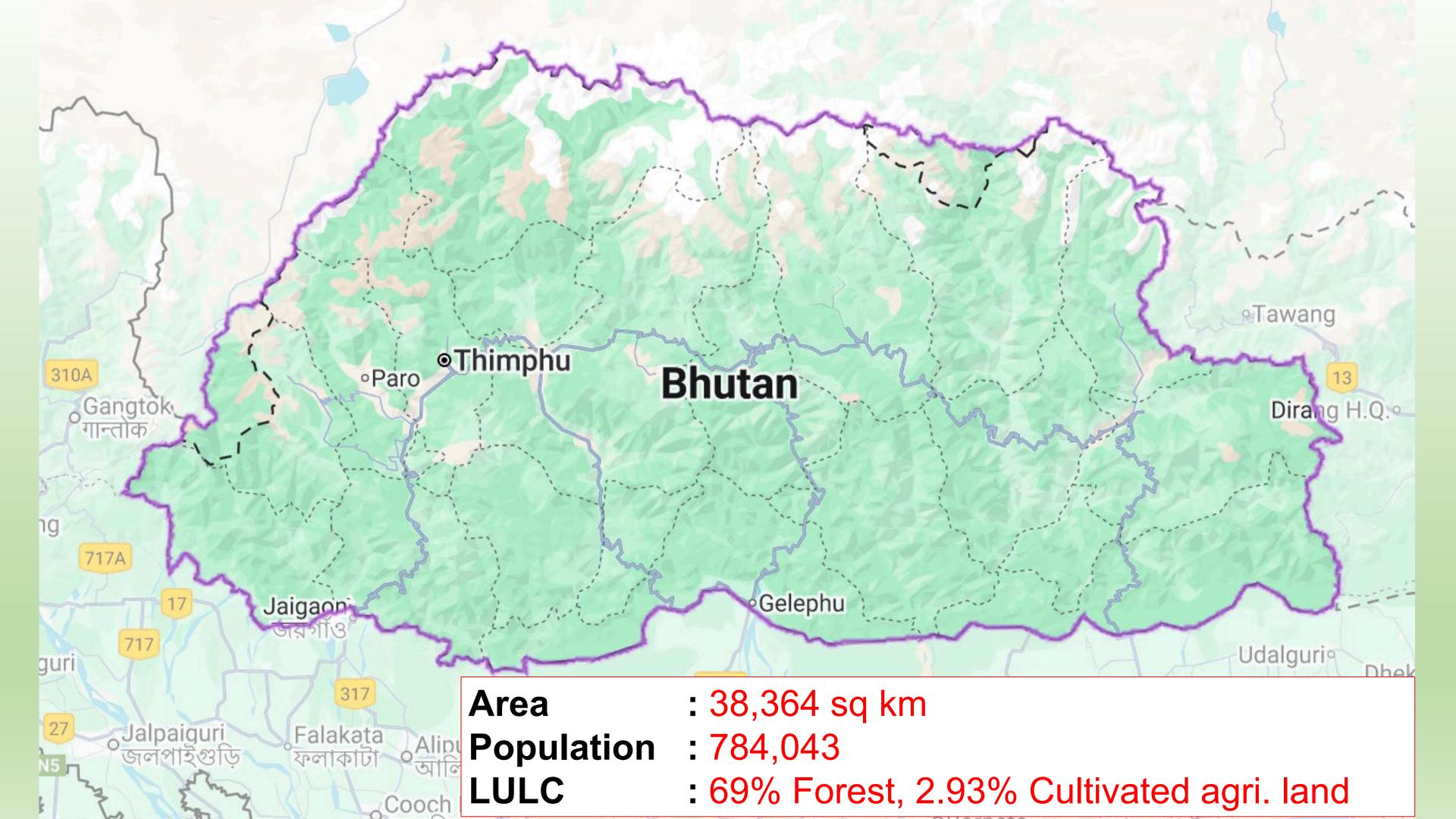
Tashi Wangdi

UNCCD National Focal Point Bhutan

Strengthening Reporting of SLM for LDN

Bhutan's Experience in Documenting SLM Good Practices





Gross National Happiness (GNH)



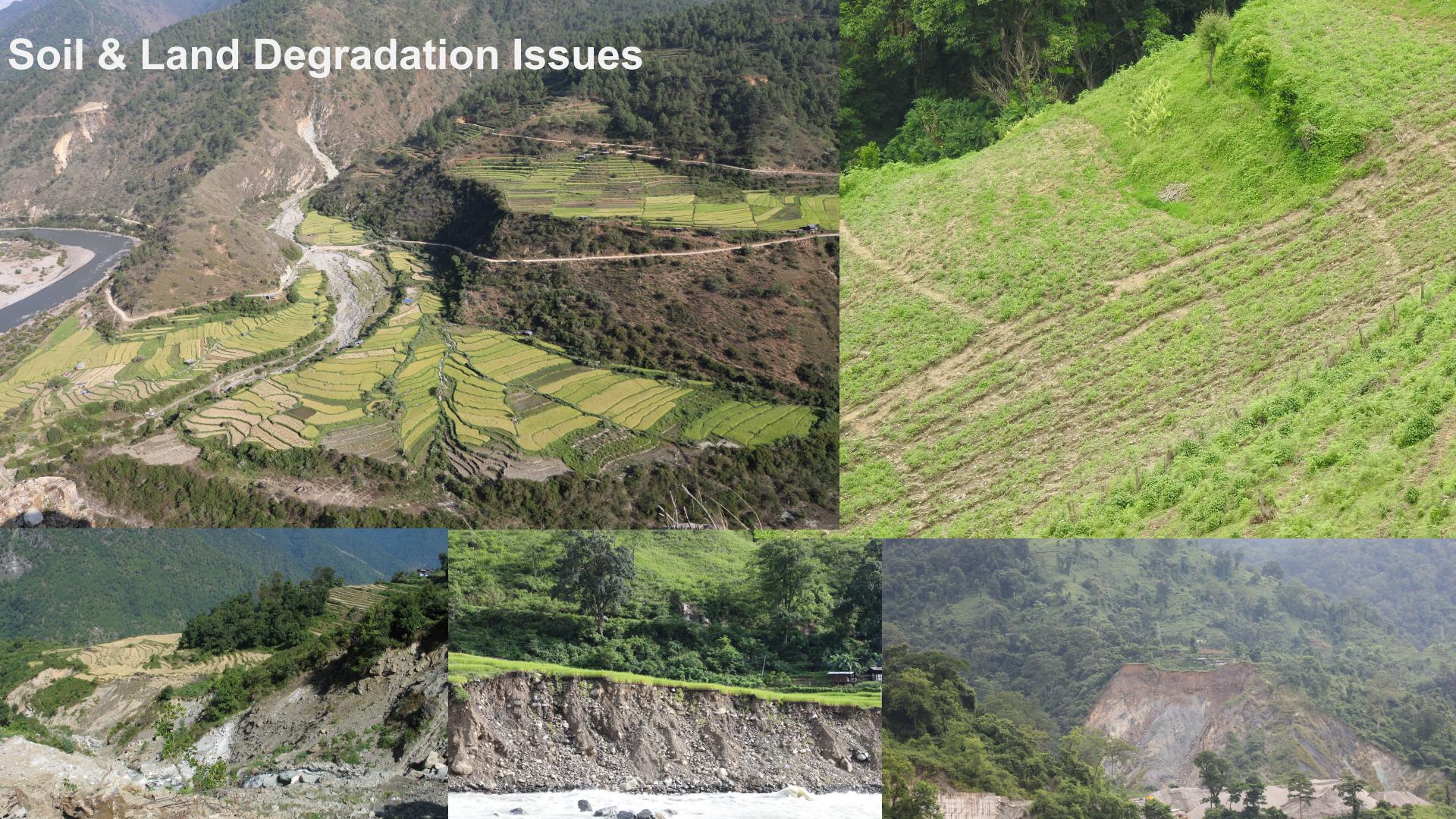




Environmental Stewardhsip/ Global Biodiversity Hotspots











Why Document SLM Good Practices?

- Need for evidence-based planning and decision-making for SLM and LDN
- Capture innovative and traditional land management knowledge and practices
- Strengthen national and global reporting quality
- Improve SLM planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Enable scaling of successful practices nationwide
- Share and contribute to national and global knowledge hub

SLM Documentation Process

- 1. Partnership with the College of Natural Resources & WOCAT Co-creation
- 2. Identification and selection of SLM Practices
- 3. Orientation and Capacity Building
- 4. Field Identification of Practices
- 5. Data Collection (biophysical, socioeconomic, technical)
- 6. National validation with technical agencies
- 7. Final validation by WOCAT experts and publication



APPROACHES - 20

1. Agriculture and Water

- i. Traditional Labour Sharing as Collective Action for Agriculture Farming
- ii. Participatory SLM Action Planning (SLM AP)
- iii. Community Mobilization for SLM Interventions
- iv. Climate Smart Village (CSV) Approach
- v. Integrated Model Farm Approach to Demonstrate Organic Technologies
- vi. Agriculture Landscape Approach for SLM implementation
- vii. Model Village Approach to Scale out Organic Agriculture
- viii. Land Use Certificate (LUC) to Engage Youth in Agriculture
- ix. Enhancing Agriculture Production through Fallow Land Reversion
- x. Public-Private-Community Partnership (PPCP) for Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN)

2. Livestock

- i. Improved Livestock Farming System
- ii. Improved Pasture Development
- iii. Dairy Cooperatives
- iv. Dairy Cooperatives and KOUFUKU Linkage for Milk Marketing

3. Forests

- i. Community Forest Management Group (CFMG)
- ii. Non-wood Forest Management Group
- iii. Sustaining Drinking Water through Payment for Environmental Services (PES)
- iv. Sacred Groves as Informal Protected Areas
- v. Springshed Revival
- vi. Lake Revival to Enhance Ecosystem Services

TECHNOLOGIES - 25

1. Agriculture & Water

- i. Traditional Soil Fertility Management through FYM application
- i. Rehabilitation of Fallow Land through Agroforestry
- iii. Vegetable Intercropping in Apple Orchard to Intensify Land Use
- iv. Mechanical Bench Terracing
- v. Terrace Consolidation using Machine
- vi. Contour Grass Hedgerows on Steep Slopes
- vii. Contour Stone Bunds to Control Surface Erosion
- viii. Low Cost Plastic Lined Water Harvesting Pond
- ix. Plastic Mulching in Early Chilli Production
- x. Protected Agriculture for High Value Crops
- xi. Climate Resilient Irrigation Scheme
- xii. Vermicomposting
- xiii. Citrus Canopy Management
- xiv. Securing Food through Electric Fencing
- xv. Leaf Litter Collection (Sokshing) for FYM production
- xvi. Geocoding of Million Fruit Trees Plantation for Monitoring and Tracking
- xvii. Use of Dummy Tigers to Keep Wild Animals Away from the Crops

2. Livestock

- i. Improved Dairy Shed
- ii. Biogas Plant
- iii. Stall Feeding
- iv. Prescribed Burning for Tsamdro (Rangeland) Management
- v. Sex-sorted Semen Technology to Improve Dairy Breeds

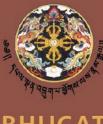
3. Forests

- i. Water Source Protection for Assured Water Supply and Increased Climate Resilience
- ii. Springshed Revival through Trenches and Checkdams
- iii. Cane and Bamboo Plantation to Sustain Raw Materials

Dissemination of SLM Good Practices

- Government-Led Knowledge Platforms National Soil Services Centre/Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
- National/local level training and workshop on SLM
- Policy-level dissemination
- Higher Education and Training Institutions College of Natural Resources





BHUCAT

Bhutan Soil and Water Conservation Approaches and Technologies

A Compilation of Selected Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Best Practices Promoted on Steep to Very Steep Slopes of Bhutan















How SLM Documentation Contributes to LDN

- SLM documentation forms a core part of voluntary LDN target reporting
- Documenting these practices helps us identify what works best, where it works, and why *Geospatial integration*
- Bhutan has limited national datasets SLM documentation strengthens the evidence base
- Documentation builds a scientific foundation for long-term LDN planning



Conclusion

 Bhutan remains committed to strengthening knowledge-based land management and contributing actively to LDN efforts

 We appreciate the support of WOCAT and the UNCCD Secretariat, and we look forward to deeper collaboration



Thank you!









Country Experiences



Turki Fahad Almutairi

National Greening Program
National Centre for Vegetation
Cover & Combating Desertification
Saudi Arabia



Mandakh Nyamtseren

UNCCD Science and Technology Correspondent Mongolia



Gina P Nilo

UNCCD
National Focal Point Philippines



Tashi Wangdi

UNCCD National Focal Point Bhutan







Strengthening Philippines SLM Frameworks & Databases Linking SLM Practices to LDN Targets

December 03, 2025

Director GINA P. NILO, Ph.D. NFP, Philippines

Why this matters





Key messages

- Land degradation undermines productivity, livelihoods and resilience; SLM is the primary response.
- Documented SLM knowledge is needed to inform decisions and to measure progress toward LDN.



National approach: framework & partners





The Philippines Approach

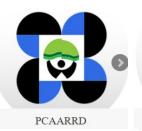
- National coordination led by BSWM with PhilCAT members
- Methodology anchored on WOCAT standardized tools (QT & QA)
- Multi-stakeholder engagement: land users, LGUs, DENR, DAR, academe, research institutes
 - PhilCAT: Philippine network under WOCAT
 - Established 1999; reconstituted 2007; chaired by BSWM
 - 18 member organizations including NGAs, Academe & NGOs
 - ✓ Aligned with the Philippine Developemnt Plan

Team Members.

The project roster is composed of soil and water conservation (SWC) specialists nominated/endorsed by heads of the different agencies/institutions of the country working on SWC contributing to sustainable land management (SLM).



























ISO/IEC 17025: 2017

LA-2016-299B ATEL-1-1021-299B **Laboratory Services Division**

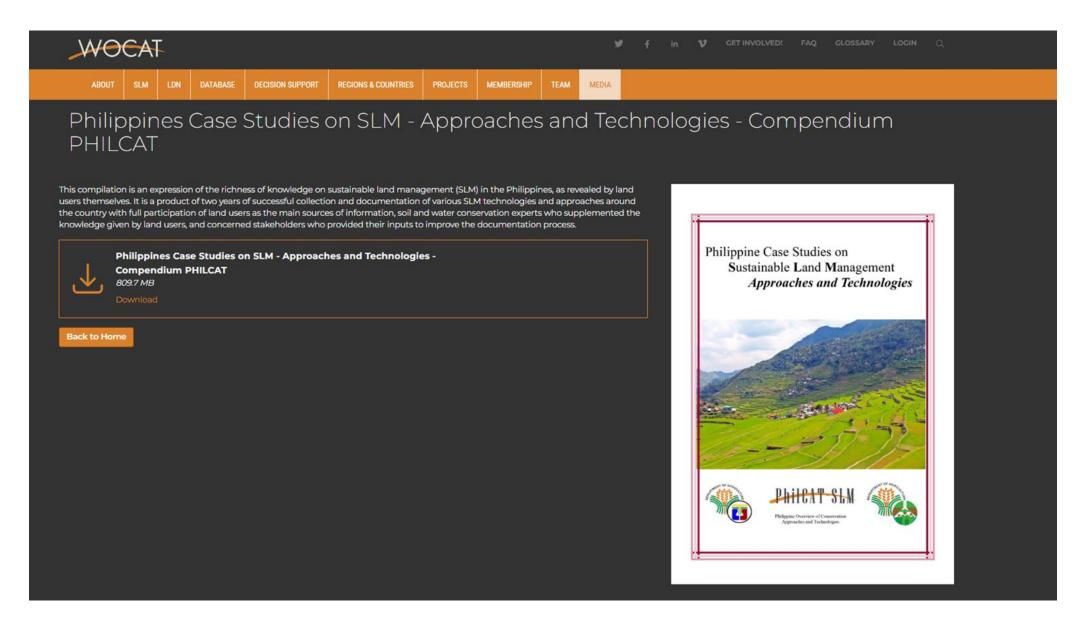
LA-2023-423A Soil and Water Resources Research Division

Technology Functions within the landscape (37 SLM Technologies and 10 SLM Approaches)





- 1. Soil Fertility Management
- 2. Water Management
- 3. Runoff Management and Erosion Control (Structural measures)
- 4. Runoff Management and Erosion Control (Vegetative measures)
- Enrichment Planting and Protection of Vegetative Cover
- 6. Fire and Wind Breaks
- 7. Biological Pest Control
- 8. Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM)
- 9. Assisted Natural Regeneration(ANR)
- 10. Conservation Farming Village(CFV)



https://wocat.net/en/wocat-media-library/philippines-case-studies-on-slm-approaches-and-technologies-compendium-philcat/

"Lupa't Tubig ay Pag-ingatan at Pangalagaan

Tungo sa Maunlad na Agrikultura at Kabuhayan"

ISO/IEC 17025: 2017

Building the SLM database





Practical steps taken

- Awareness & training on WOCAT tools across regions.
- Field documentation: interviews with land users, QT & QA forms completed and assessed.

Quality Assurance

PhilCAT review, then online submission to WOCAT; a national portal (BSWM PhilCAT SLM) was created.



Fig.2.Interview with land users.

LA-2023-423A

Research Division

Soil and Water Resources



Fig.3.Questionnaires on Technology used by land users and experts in the documentation process.



Fig.4. Assessment of SLM technologies.

The WOCAT Process and Tools

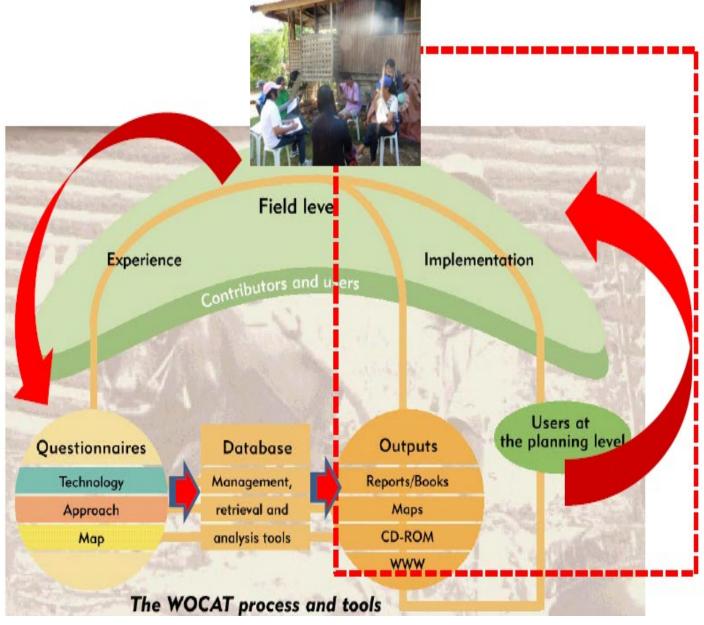


Figure 1. The flow of knowledge from one field (contributors based on experiences) to another field (users at the planning level) (adopted from WOCAT Presentation)







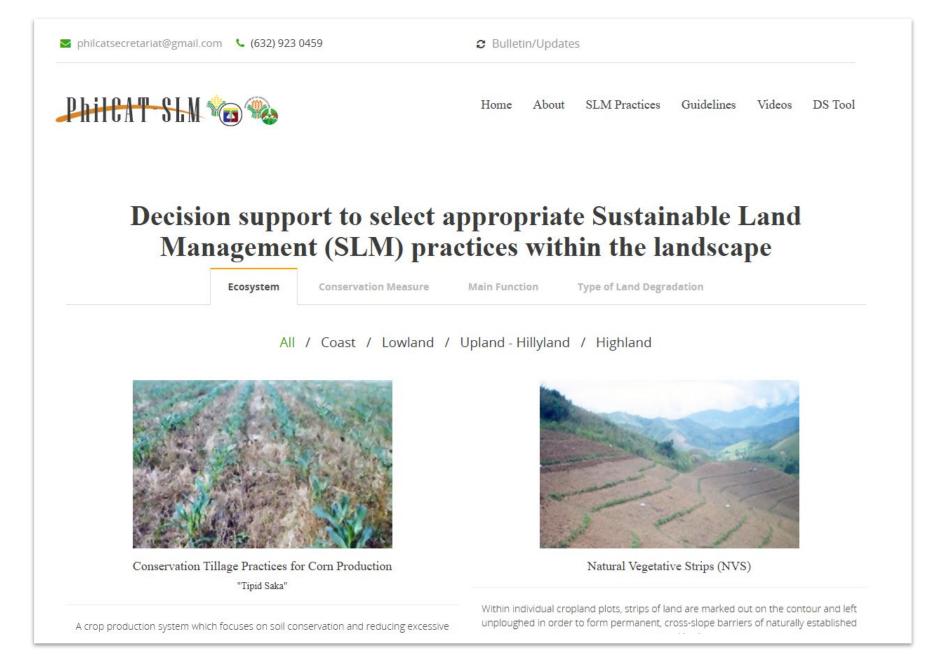
Linking SLM practices to LDN targets





How documented SLM feeds LDN reporting

- **Evidence of interventions**: database entries show what is being implemented (type, scale, location).
- Impact metrics: many entries include ecological and socio-economic impacts (soil cover, reduced erosion, increased yields) these feed national indicators for land condition and trends.
- **Prioritization & scaling**: techno-ecosystem grouping (highland \rightarrow lowland \rightarrow coastal) helps set priority areas for achieving LDN.
- Traceability for reporting: standardized templates mean interventions can be aggregated for national LDN reports



http://119.92.65.180:8085/tool/decision-support-tool

ISO/IEC 17025: 2017

Case Examples: Selected documented practices (proof of concept)

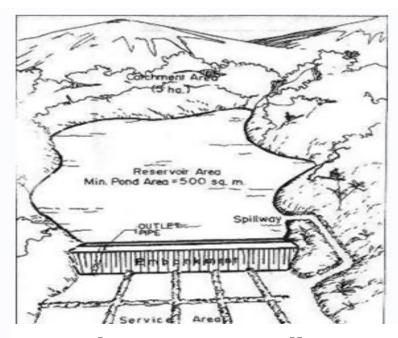




SLM technologies and SLM Approaches have been mainstreamed to different projects in the Philippines with local and international funding (GEF)



Vegetative approaches (windbreaks, vetiver systems) for erosion control — upland and coastal cases.



Water harvesting & small reservoirs (SWIP/SFR) supporting dry season production.



Integrated approaches:
Conservation Farming
Villages, Palayamanan
(mixed rice-vegetable
systems).



SLRMA PROJECT

Most Important SLM Practices in the Philippines





- Rainwater Harvesting through Small Farm Reservoirs and Small Water Impounding Projects – for rainwater and runoff management
- Soil Conservation Farming and Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) – for erosion control in sloping lands
- Adaptive Balanced Fertilization Strategy (ABFS) combined used of the proper kind and amount organic and inorganic fertilizers in lowland rice areas

ISO/IEC 17025: 2017

SLM Partnership Projects:





- Manila Bay Rehabilitation Project
- Sustainable Land Resources Management Approach (SLRMA) in Managing Hillylands and Vulnerable Uplands
- Integrated Approach in Management of Major Biodiversity Corridors in the Philippines (BMB-BSWM Project Under GEF-6)
- Sustainable Management of Natural Resources Towards Rehabilitation and Preservation of the Key Biodiversity Area Along Bataan Province to Manila Bay (BMB-BSWM Project Under GEF-7)
- Securing Long-term Sustainability of Multifunctional Landscape in Critical River Basins of the Philippines (BSWM-BMB Project Under GEF-7)
- Transforming Agricultural Landscapes in Island Ecosystems and Key Biodiversity Areas towards Sustainable Food Systems and Climate Resilient Communities (BSWM Project under Gef 8)

ISO/IEC 17025: 2017

Soil and Water Resources

Research Division





Call for Action

Use standardized SLM documentation (WOCAT) as the bridge from practice to LDN evidence.

Support to scaling up documentation, link databases to Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV)system, and fund SLM exemplar sites and market linkages.





Final National Report on Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme













ISO/IEC 17025: 2017





'Lupa't Tubig ay Pag-ingatan at Pangalagaan, Tungo sa Maunlad na Agrikultura at Kabuhayan."



www.bswm.da.gov.ph



DA-Bureau of Soils and Water Management



customers.center@bswm.da.gov.ph <u>director@bswm.da.gov.ph</u> unccd.philippines@bswm.da.gov.ph



(632) 8273-2474 local 3200

DA-BSWM

Department of Agriculture-Bureau of Soils and Water Management







Agenda

TIME	ACTIVITY/SEGMENT
18.00	Arrival & Apero
18.15	Opening Remarks Barron Orr, Chief Scientist for the UNCCD, opens the session and sets the stage for the event.
18.25	Technical Input Tatenda Lemann , member of the WOCAT Executive Team demonstrates how automated linkages between the UNCCD-designated SLM best practices database and PRAIS can enhance reporting.
18.35	Country Experiences Country Parties will share their approaches to developing national SLM frameworks and databases, and how they link SLM practices to LDN targets, while reflecting on key challenges and opportunities for strengthening reporting. • Saudi Arabia (KSA) - Turki Fahad Almutairi (NGP-NCVC) • Mongolia - Mandakh Nyamtseren (STC) • Bhutan - Tashi Wangdi (NFP) • Philippines - Gina P Nilo (NFP)
19:05	SLM Documentation in Programmes / Project Aurélie Brès, Land and Water Officer at FAO, will share how SLM good practice documentation can be integrated into GEF project and programme knowledge management processes.
19:15	Open Exchange Participants will engage a moderated exchange to identify their interests and expectations, data and capacity needs, and practical options for consistent, evidence-based SLM reporting and enhanced cross-country learning.
19.40	Closing Remarks Closing by Laura Meza Morales, the UNCCD Regional Liaison Officer for LAC, highlighting the regional and local relevance of strengthening consistent and evidence-based SLM reporting
19.45	Apero







SLM Documentation in Programmes / Project



Aurélie Brès

WOCAT Focal Point at FAO, Land & Water Officer

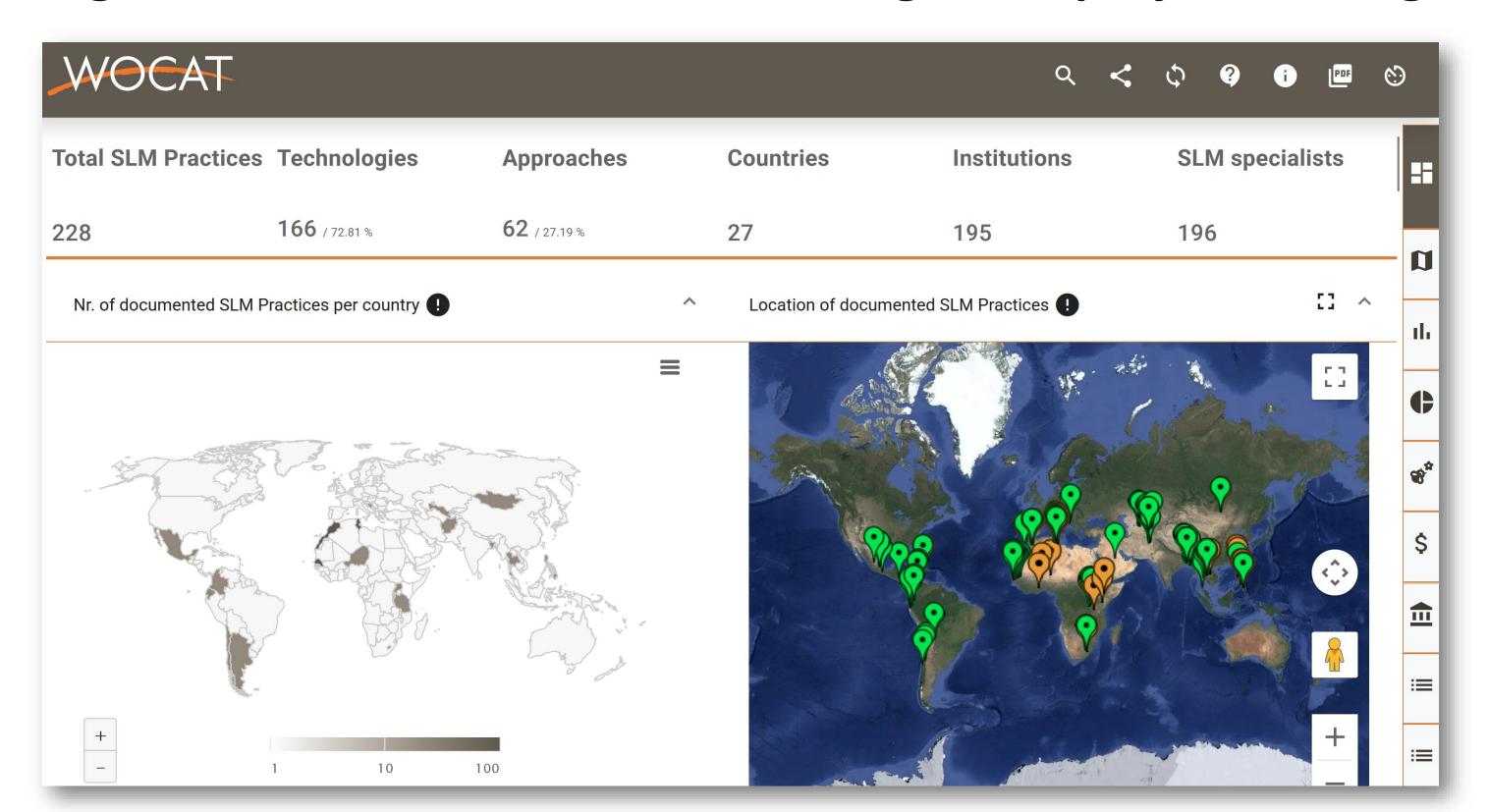








SLM good Practices documented through FAO projects / Programs





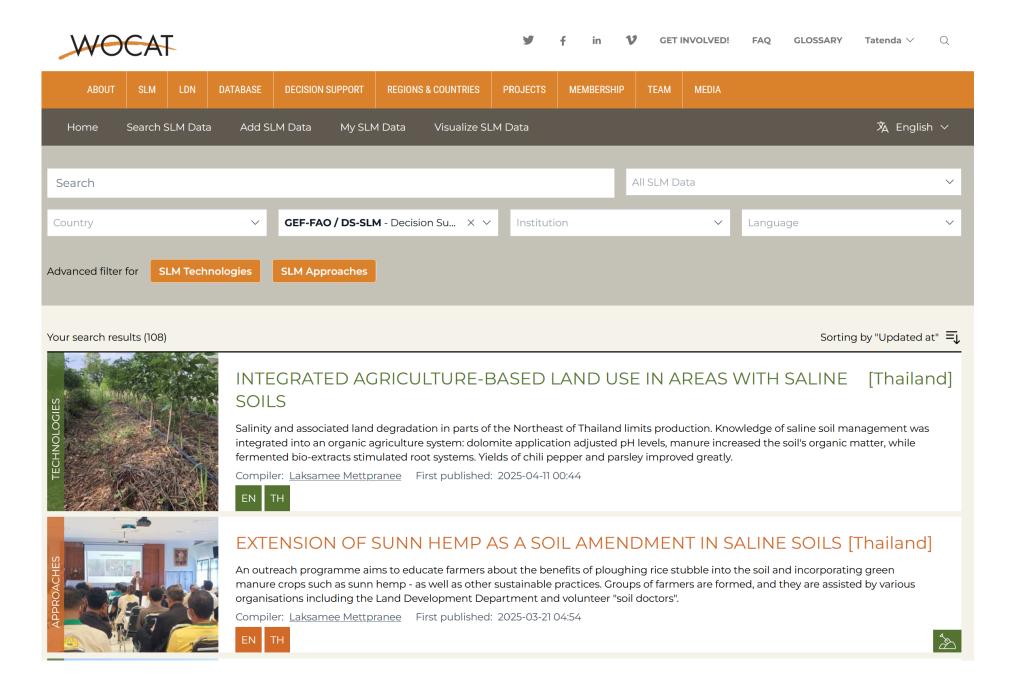




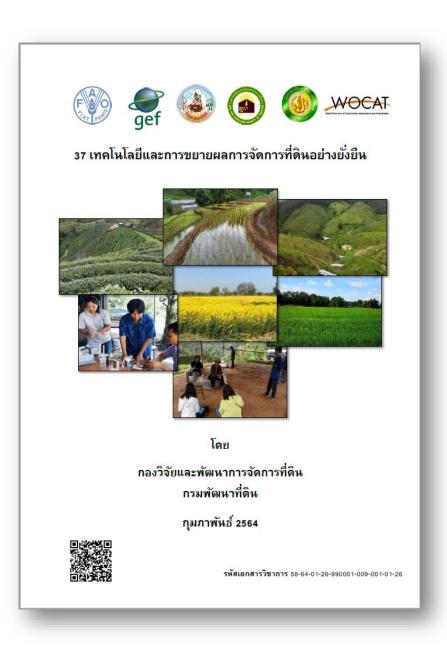


SLM good Practices documented through FAO projects / Programs Decision Support for Mainstreaming and Scaling Out Sustainable Land Management (DS-SLM)

108 good practices documented from 10 countries



Example of national compilation of SLM good practices











UNCCD Decision 9/COP.16 - Collaboration with the Global Environment Facility

The Conference of the Parties [...] welcomes with appreciation the Global Environment Facility's encouragement to project implementing and executing agencies to use the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification-designated World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies database, as appropriate, especially in projects applying sustainable land management practices, and invites the Global Environment Facility to enhance knowledge-sharing, capacity-building and the dissemination of sustainable land management best practices;







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19:05	SLM Documentation in Programmes / Project Aurélie Brès, Land and Water Officer at FAO, will share how SLM good practice documentation can be integrated into GEF project and programme knowledge management processes.
19:15	Open Exchange Participants will engage a moderated exchange to identify their interests and expectations, data and capacity needs, and practical options for consistent, evidence-based SLM reporting and enhanced cross-country learning.
19.40	Closing Remarks Closing by Laura Meza Morales, the UNCCD Regional Liaison Officer for LAC, highlighting the regional and local relevance of strengthening consistent and evidence-based SLM reporting
19.45	Apero



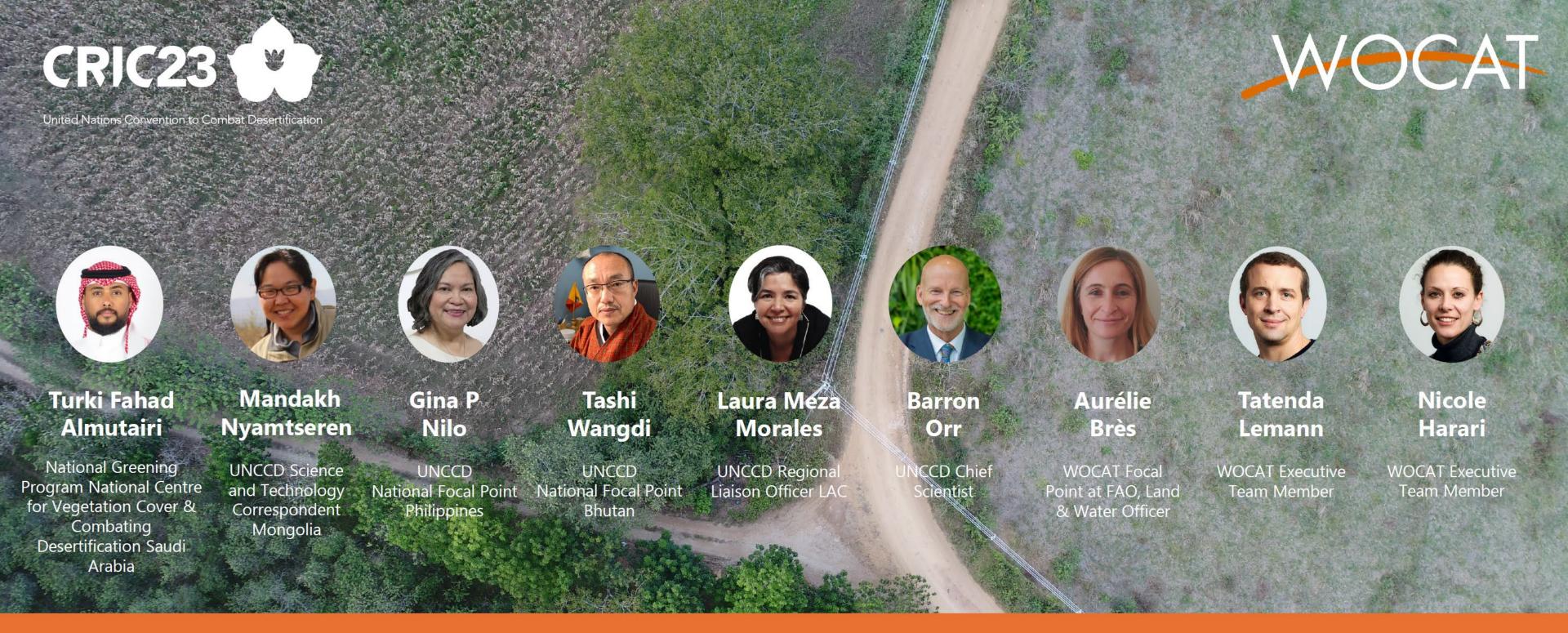




Closing Remarks



Olga Andreeva
UNCCD



Strengthening Reporting of SLM for LDN

Side Event at CRIC23

Wednesday, 3 December 18:15–19:45 EST CARIBE 5 Interpretation EN – ES Snacks provided